The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,896—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1883.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. FRIDAY.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE........	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th „
— SURAT........	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th „
L. MIRZAPORE...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd „
— VENETIA......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th „

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	.. 2nd Nov.
PEKIN............	3900	600	A. Symons	..16th „
HYDASPES........	2981	500	G. Scrivener	..30th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..R 500	Including wines.		I Class ..R 520	Including wines.	
II do..... 340			II do. 350		
III do.... 150	With food.		III do. 155	With food.	

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Thursday .... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday .... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95		R [illegible]0	
„	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. [illegible]8
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. [illegible]
„	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. [illegible]3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).........	1st class	7	5	0
Via Dieppe	1st class „	5	18	1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. PERSIA	3,553	480	R. Hutchinson	3rd Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA.....	3,395	480	G. H. Read..	13th „
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3,242	480	John Craig..	3rd Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

CLAN LINE.

THE fine new steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons Register, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 15th proximo. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

Passage Money—Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Oct., 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE STEAMRS will be DESPATCHED regularly once a month, or oftener, from BOMBAY to HULL, and we are prepared to book through cargo for the following ports :—

Amsterdam.
Antwerp.
Bergen.
Bordeaux.
Boston.
Bremen.
Christiania.
Christiansand.
Copenhagen.
Cronstadt.
Danzig.
Drontheim.
Dunkirk.
Ghent.
Gothenburg.
Hamburg.
Harlingen.
Helsingfors.
Konigsberg.
Malmo.
Norkopping.
New York.
Reval-Libaso.
Riga.
Rotterdam.
Rouen.
St. Petersburg.
Stavanger.
Stettin.
Stockholm.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR and Co.,
Agents, Wilson Line.

A D.-B. C.-FIRE DUCK GUN, No. 8 bore, in excellent order, rebounding locks, carries ball very well indeed.

A D.-B. C.-FIRE EXPRESS RIFLE, nearly new, 360 bore, with swedging apparatus complete, and about 100 solid brass cases.

For particulars, inquire of Messrs. JEHANGIR FRAMJEE and Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,490 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th October, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 26th October, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.	
Double-seamed Balls.........................	Rs. 3	8
Treble-seamed Balls	„ 4	0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered" ...	„ 4	8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld).,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Water-proof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HORSE-SHOE CIGARETTE CASE,

HORSE-SHOE CIGARETTE CASE, in rich Russia leather, with space for Tobacco and Cigarette Papers.

Rs. 5-4 Cash.

Cigar and Cigarette cases and Fancy Leather Goods of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S NEW ELECTRO-PLATED LUNCHEON FRAMES
FOR
BISCUITS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Rs. 50-0 Cash.

Electro-plated ware of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S ELECTRO-PLATED WICKER BASKET MINIATURE CRUET FRAMES,

Containing
1 each Mustard, Pepper and 2 Sauce Bottles
Rs. 18-0 Cash.
Containing
1 each Mustard, Pepper, Cayenne and 2 Sauce Bottles
Rs. 22-8 Cash.

Electro-plated ware and Cruet Frames of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
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TREACHER'S ELECTRO-PLATED SETS
FOR CHOTA HAZRI OR 5 O'CLOCK TEA

Comprising Tea-pot, covered Sugar-basin and Milk Jug and Tray
Rs. 31-8 Cash.

Electro-plated ware of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
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TREACHER'S PRESENTATION CABINETS

Containing

12	Electro-plated Dessert Knives.
12	do. do. Forks.
4	do. Fruit Helping Spoons.
2	do. Pairs of Nutcrackers en suite.

Rs. 126-0, 150-0 and 200 Cash.

Dessert and Fish Knives and Forks and Fruit Spoons of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED
ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF
GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA

BADMINTON.
BOXING.
CRICKET.
DUMB BELLS.
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FISHING.
FIVES.
FOOT-BALL.
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RACKETS.
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CRIBBAGE.
DOMINOES.
DRAUGHTS.
GO-BANG.
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PUZZLES.
RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Department is under the Superintendence of an Experienced European Boot-Cutter.

We guarantee fit and style combined with the best-quality English and French Leather only.

	Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Oxford Shoes	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
Patent Oxford Dress Shoes	„ 13 0	„ 14 0
Patent Evening Pumps Shoes	„ 12 0	„ 11 0
French Calf Lace Walking Boots ...	„ 15 0	„ 16 8
Best Strong Make Grain Hide.........	„ 23 8	„ 26 0
French Calf Military Boots............	„ 15 0	„ 16 8
Patent Calf the best Workmanship.	Rs. 15 8	Rs. 17 0
Spur Boxes Extra........................	„ 3	„ ..
French Calf Button Boots English-made	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
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Brown Leather Shooting Boots strongly made	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

Elcho, Regulation, Brown, and Black Riding Boots, Wellington Boots and every description of boots and shoes made to order.

New Arrival of Brown Leather, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, cemented by special solution for tropical climate.

N. B.—Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a pattern Boot or the Outline of Foot on a piece of paper as a guide for size.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW SHIRTINGS!

ASQUITH AND LORD, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS, have just received a fine Stock of all the newest and best materials for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS, and they respectfully solicit orders for the same. Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on application.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
Best Colored French Cambrics............	6 for	30	0
Best Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture ...	„	36	0
Unshrinkable Flannels	„	52	0
Best Colored Zephyr Shirtings............	6 for	30	0
Best White or Colored Spun Silks	„	70	0
Unshrinkable Silk and Wool	„	52	0

Superior White Shirts with or without Collars attached.
Rs. 45, 56, 62, and 68 per dozen.

Travellers passing through Bombay can procure Shirts ready for immediate wear from any of the abovementioned materials.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY :—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE's INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
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THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickaecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta Pachmarhi, &c.

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WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

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POONA.

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REDUCED PRICES.
SEVERAL HUNDRED NEW PLUSH VELVET
HAND BAGS,

Opening square at top, in Green, Blue, Maroon, Canary, and old Gold Colors.

	Rs.	a.
Dimensions 5½ long 4½ deep...................	6	0
6¼ „ 4⅝ „	6	8
7½ „ 5 „	7	4

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK
IN INDIA OF
MORROCCO, RUSSIA, CALF AND PLUSH
LADIES' HAND BAGS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BAG.
ON SALE BY

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S

RUSSIA and MOROCCO LEATHER and CALF CIGARETTE CASES mounted with nickel silver rim and patent spring fastening, opening book shape.

To contain 10 Cigarettes
from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 cash.
To contain 12 Cigarettes
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 cash.
To contain 14 Cigarettes
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 cash.
To contain 20 Cigarettes
from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10 cash.

CIGARETTE AND CIGAR CASES in Morocco, and Russia leather, Electro-plated and solid silver and of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
"BACHELORS" PRESENT.

ELECTRO-PLATED SODA and BRANDY FRAME, with rich cut Glass Decanter and 2 S and B Tumblers to match and space for 2 Soda water Bottles.

Rs. 54-0 Cash.

Electro-plated Soda-water Stands, Liqueur, Wine, and Spirit Stands and Liquor Frames of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McK. & R.'S OVOID PILLS.

THE Company is constantly receiving fresh supplies of these excellent preparations and have seventy-three varieties in stock, being all those of which formulæ have been published.

Price Lists on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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FINE OLD WHISKIES.

per doz.

SCOTCH — THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess .... Rs. 24

IRISH.. — THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft .... Rs. 26

THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four star. Flavour mellow ; bouquet very grateful .. .. Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. * * * Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian.*

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding."—*J. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. R.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

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Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

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MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers, for their durability, elegance and cheapness. Any roof covered with these tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans their excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadow-Street, Fort; Depot, Powder bunder, Mazagon.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1883 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 15th day of October, 1883.

RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICES.

ON SATURDAY,
THE TWENTIEHT OCTOBER,
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA,
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM"
OF
CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING Specimen Copies or wishing to subscribe are requested to order at once, as the number of copies originally intended to be issued is nearly bespoken, and the Review cannot be kept in type after publication.

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2. Ourselves.
3. Anglo-Indian Verse.
4. The Rent Bill and the Zemindars.
5. The Pity of it.
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7. Cream of the Monthly Reviews :—
   - Nineteenth Century.
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   - National Review.
   - Fortnightly Review.
   - Longman's Magazine.
   - Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine
8. Cream of the Weekly Reviews :—
   - Athenæum.
   - Academy.
   - Spectator.
   - Saturday Review.
9. The Month.
10. General Notes.

The proprietor has the pleasure to announce that in the next number will appear a Review of Sir Henry Thompson's "Food and Feeding," with special reference to dietary in tropical climates, by E. A. Birch, M. D.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees ....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
Stage Manager.......Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
Musical Director ..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
Scenic Artist.......Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 29TH OCTOBER,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
SWEETHEARTS
and
ALLADIN
(Burlesque).
GRAND FEATS OF MAGIC
BY
PROFESSOR ABANAZAR.

TUESDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
The Popular Criterion Comedy in 3 Acts,
PINK DOMINOES.

WEDNESDAY,
Byron's Celebrated Burlesque,
IVANHOE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.

Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "ATRATO," from MIDDLESBOROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING WITH DELIVERY ORDERS for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal, and no claims will be admitted after the Steamer leaves, and without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

McCULLOCH and Co.,
Agents, s.s. "Atrato."

Bombay, 27th October, 1883.

ROTHERHAM'S
Rotherham's Rotherham's
Rotherham's GOLD AND SILVER Rotherham's
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Rotherham's AND Rotherham's
Rotherham's HUNTING CASES, Rotherham's
Rotherham's WITH KEY AND Rotherham's
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Rotherham's Rotherham's
ROTHERHAM'S.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP ! FRESH STOCK !
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that aproval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

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THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of Shareholders in limited to the amount of their Shares.

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(WITH POWER TO INCREASE)
In 5,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

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SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS.
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI, SONS & Co.

BANKERS.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKAR & DINSHAH.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is started for the purpose of meeting the increasing demand for shop accommodation so generally felt in the Native Town in Bombay. In view of the large commerce and great commercial prosperity of Bombay such a Market as is proposed to be erected by this Company is a necessity, considering the extremely limited accommodation afforded by the existing Cloth and other Markets and the high rents obtaining. It is expected that the present demand for the accommodation of the character which the Company proposes to supply will be such that all the available space will be readily taken up. To take a recent instance, it may be pointed out that, when the Lakhmidas Khimji Kapad Bazaar was lately opened, there were above 250 more applications for shops than could be accepted, and the competition between merchants desiring to secure a place of business in a convenient centre is so great that it is well known that the tenants in Mooljee Jetha's Market, when unwilling or unable to continue their business, make large profits by sub-letting shops occupied by them. These profits are sometimes as large as Rupees 800 per annum for a single shop, and in some cases the original tenant in consideration of sub-letting his shop stipulates for a fourth or larger share in the gains without being responsible for the losses made by the sub-tenant, and without bringing any capital into the business or taking an active part therein.

The advantages of the proposed situation of the Company's shops will, it is believed, ensure a like demand for them. Shaik Memon-street and the adjoining locality are the great centres of most of the native business done in Bombay. The Company's buildings will be situate under its regulations only in the Bhooleshwar and Mandvee Wards, and it is principally intended that such buildings should be erected in the first instance in Shaik Memon-street, and that the accommodation shall be suitable for cloth merchants, and if deemed advisable for various other classes of dealers in gold, silver, jewellery, Cashmere shawls and Benares cloth, &c.

It is also proposed to provide, in the upper portion of the Market, shops for native shroffs and bankers. Altogether it is proposed to erect the buildings in such a manner as to provide convenient accommodation at a fair rent for from 400 to 600 shops. Every care will be taken to have the Market constructed on the most approved principles in point of safety, convenience, and sanitation.

Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji, Sons and Company, and the members for the time being of the firm of Lakhmidas Khimji, Sons and Company, are under the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at a remuneration at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum upon the total paid-up Capital of the Company, liable to be increased to 2 per cent. if the profits of the Company are not less than 6 and not more than 9 per cent., and 2½ per cent. if the profits are more than 9 per cent.

Applications for shares should be made in the accompanying form and forwarded to the National Bank of India, together with the amount payable on the application for shares. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, and at the National Bank of India.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors.

Bombay, 25th October, 1883.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET COMPANY, Limited.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET COMPANY, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to the National Bank of India the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 25 per share on shares in the above-named Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated 25th October, 1883, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be alloted to me, and to pay the balance of Rs. 175 per share after allotment as provided by the said Prospectus, and I authorize you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full ....
Address ....
Description ....
Date ....
Signature ....

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET COMPANY.
Limited.
RECEIPT.
(To be retained by the Applicant.)

Received this day of
of Mr. the sum of
Rupees , being a deposit of Rupees 25
per Share upon [Shares in the above-named Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POHKAR HORSE FAIR.

THE POHKAR HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held this year from the 12th to the 16th NOVEMBER, 1883.

Remount and other officers can reach Pohkar by rail to Ajmere, and thence Pohkar is 7 miles by Pucca-road.

If sufficient applications are received in one week a Mess for the convenience of officers attending the Fair will, if possible, be started. Officers desirous of becoming members of the Mess should apply to the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, stating the number of days they will use the Mess.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS, C. S.,
Commissioner, Ajmere, Merwara.

Camp Beawar, the 24th October, 1883.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંમની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per each share is declared for the year ending 31st August, 1883, payable to the registered shareholders at the registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1883, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p. m. on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
કા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કુા૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1883.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p. m. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of November next, for the following works :—

a. Supplying and setting up 177 Kerosine-oil Lamps, complete, in different parts of the City.

b. Feeding, lighting, extinguishing, &c., 177 Kerosine-oil Lamps in different parts of the city.

2. Forms of Contract, specifications and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 and Rs. 250, respectively, which should be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further deposit of Rs. 100 and Rs. 250, respectively, will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Acting Munl. Commr.,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.
Deputy Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Dy. Exe. Engineer's Office, 27th October, 1883.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1883, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions :—

1. That each Share in the Company of Rs. 10,000 whereof Rs. 4,000 are now paid up be subdivided into four Shares of Rs. 2,500 each with Rs. 1,000 paid up.

2. That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be amended by striking out in the fifth clause thereof the figures "150" and "10,000" respectively, and by substituting therefor the figures "600" and "2,500" respectively.

3. That article 1 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "one hundred and fifty" and "ten thousand," respectively, and by substituting therefor the words "six hundred" and "two thousand and five hundred," respectively.

4. That article 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the word "five" and by substituting therefor the word "twenty."

5. That article 6 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "In respect of each share in the Company, there shall be payable to the Company by the person by whom the same shall have been accepted, a deposit of Rupees two thousand, or such other sum not being less than Rupees two thousand, as may from time to time be paid by the Board at such time and place, and to such persons as the Board may prescribe in this behalf ; and"

6. That article 14 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "ten Rupees," and by substituting therefor the words "Two Rupees and eight annas."

7. That article 36 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "ten," and by substituting therefor the words "twenty and holding in the aggregate not less than sixty shares."

8. That article 38 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the word "ten" and by substituting therefor the word "twenty" and by adding the words "and holding in the aggregate not less than sixty shares" after the word "aforesaid" therein.

9. That article 41 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the word "six" and by substituting therefor the word "eight."

10. That article 47 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the word "five" and by substituting therefor the word "ten."

11. That article 64 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out from the first subsection thereof the words "become a shareholder," and by substituting therefor the words "be the holder of less than four shares."

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 26th October 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SEWING MACHINES are the simplest, latest improved, the cheapest, the most durable, and convenient in the world for families, simstresses, milliners, shoe and harness-makers, &c. Price lists and full particulars, post free. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwur, is OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Perosbaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties, sold wholesale and retail. Prices moderate. P. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have REMOVED to 18, RAMPART ROW, above Messrs. Bolton and Co.

P. GRANT and SON, Saddlers and Harness-makers, have REMOVED to No. 6, HORNBY ROW, opposite the Cathedral High School.

WANTED, a PONY or GALLOWAY, sound and up to 12 stone ; also a SWISS COTTAGE TENT, 14 feet square. Apply X. X., Sholapur.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 1,500 on the security of household furniture. No agents need apply. Address BONA-FIDE, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, two CLERKS having good knowledge of English. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE and Co., Bombay Foundry and Iron Works, Khetwadee.

WANTED, a CERTIFIED ENGINEER, conversant with Mill-wright's work, for an up-country Cotton Spinning Mill. Apply to J. L., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS per last Mail, well worth an inspection, at the Provision Cash Stores.—W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

MATHERAN SEASON.—Goods purchased by our constituents and the public in general for Matheran will be delivered free of Railway charges at the Narel station.—BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a second-hand VICTORIA,—to be seen at Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., Girgaum.

"PATTIES," daily consumed over 200, hot from the oven, 2 annas each, at TEA and COFFEE HOUSE, Bell-lane, Fort.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6 ; Pints Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

GREAT BARGAIN in real silver watch chains with spring swivels, at Rs. 7 each.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of newest and fashionable Scarves, Neckties, and Collars.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz. ; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz. ; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

ANCHOR DYE (fast colour), Ladies' Black Thread Hose, Rs. 3-4 pr. Pure Silk Ditto Rs. 9-8 pr. Ladies' vests, &c., just arrived.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron, Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

POCKET MAP of POONA and the COUNTRY AROUND. The most complete and reliable Map yet published. Issued by W. MUSKETT, Editor, *Poona Observer*, and sold by all Booksellers. Price Re. 1-8.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Meetings allowed between 15th October and 20th December, 1883. Prizes, 8 medals and Rs. 3,400, guaranteed. For Prospectus, apply to D. PUDUMJEE Esquire, Honorary Secretary, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTH-DAY CAKES.—PEARSE, Bread and Biscuit Baker to the Governor, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

OVERTURE....	Emma Antiochia..........	Mercadante.
DUET	Campanello..............	Donizetti.
VALSE	La Petite Coquette........	Zikoff.
OVERTURE....	Italia	Rici.
QUADRILLE ..	Morilla	Fahrbach.
QUARTETT ..	Traum einer Sennerin.......	Labitzki.
	PARTIE II.	
POTPOURRI ...	Funny Folks	Gerald.
SOLO	Gemma di Virgy	Donizetti.
VALSE	Klänge aus der Ferne	Necke.
MARCH	Marien	Kleiser.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 29th, 30th and 31st instant, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TELEPHONE POSTS, BRACKETS, CROSS ARMS, BOLTS, NUTS, &c., &c. Full particulars to be had on application to the undersigned.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Telephone Company, Ld.

Bombay, Oct. 29, 1883.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are required before noon on the 30th instant, for the ERECTION of a CANOPY with suitable decorations, required in connection with the arrangements now being made in the Government Dockyard for the RECEPTION of their ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT. Full details can be had on application at the Office of the Staff Officer of the Dockyard.

J. HEXT, Cptain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, October 27, 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will HOLD a LEVEE at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1883, at 4-30 p. m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entrée are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levée.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée who have already been presented are requested to bring two Cards with their names legibly written on each : one Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp-in-waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levée, who have not already been presented are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, at least three days before the date of the Levée.

Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress : European Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in a Frock-coat or Dress-coat, with white or coloured trowsers, and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other Gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation of the Native officers of the Regiments serving at Bombay, who will be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entrée will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

By Command,
GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Bella Vista, 27th October, 1883.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters ; Black Walnut Ornaments ; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable ; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.
Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.
Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.
Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.
Price Rs. 450.
Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.
Price Rs. 650.
Five Octaves ; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops. Base Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II, Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely : Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325 ; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360 ; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves ; suitable for Choir practice.
Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM,—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two Foot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.
Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.
If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.

These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.
French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell : in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.
French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case, Rs. 550.
French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

ull descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 26th :—H. M. S. Euphrates, from Portsmouth. 27th :—Henry Balckow (s), Bussorah ; Atrato (s), Sunderland ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur ; King Arthur (s), Jeddah ; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Inchmaree (s), Newport ; Angers (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 27th :—Pachamba (s), from Kurrachee, &c. ; Medusa (s), China, &c. ; Pandora (s), Trieste, &c. Yesterday :—Lady Dalhousie (s), Dunkirk.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-40 :—

Overture............	Les Cloches de Corneville..	Planquette.
Valse	Southern Breeze	Meissler.
Grand Fantasia ..	A Night in Berlin..........	Hartmann.
Valse	Flugschriften................	Strauss.
Galop	Berlin........................	Meichaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Atrato entered, and the s. s. Venetia left, the dock on Saturday.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BERAR.—Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been transferred from the Nagpur Circle to Berar.

A GIRLS' SCHOOL AT AHMEDABAD.—The prizes won by pupils of the Rao Bahadur Muggunbhai Kurrumchund Girls' School at Ahmedabad were distributed on the 25th instant by Mrs. Reid, wife of the Collector.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee last Saturday convicted Bhagertee, a woman, of stealing a watch of the value of Rs. 13, belonging to one Mahadoo Panddajee, and sentenced her to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, last Saturday, John William Rogers and John Maclure were pronounced vagrants by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Thomas Hyatt, quarter-master on the P. and O. s. s. Venetia, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, last Saturday morning, charged with assaulting Cosmal Alphonso, steward on the same vessel, on the evening of the 24th instant. There was a second charge of assault against Mr. T. Hyatt by G. Fernandez, saloon waiter on the s. s. Venetia. Mr. Bhundara, barrister, appeared for the complainants. The accused, however, admitted the assault, and stated in extenuation that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. The magistrate, remarking that both assaults appeared to him as most unprovoked, fined the accused Rs. 20.

STOWAWAYS.—Two Europeans, who gave their names respectively as James Baines and John Patrick Metrick Pearson, and who described themselves as horse trainers, were charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, last Saturday, at the instance of Inspector Framjee, with secreting themselves in H. M.'s s. s. Euphrates on the 7th instant in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, without the captain's consent, and proceeding to sea in her. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to a day's imprisonment. They were also declared vagrants by the same magistrate, and ordered to be taken to the Government Workhouse.

EFFECTS OF OPIUM.—The adjourned inquest concerning the death of a dyer named Sulliman Cassim, aged twenty-one years, was held last Saturday before the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at his bungalow, Byculla. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was addicted to dissipation, and had purchased some tolas of opium himself. He was picked up in an unconscious state in the musjid in Memon Mohalla last Wednesday morning, and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital the same evening. Further evidence having been adduced by Dr. Easdon, who performed a *post-mortem* examination on the body, the jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself.

CONFIDENCE AND FRAUD.—Rama Ramjee Barve, a Hindoo with no occupation, was placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, and charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8, the money of two women named Halikhanum and Ameena. It seems that about a month ago the complainants were at the Byculla railway station and about to buy tickets to proceed to Hyderabad, when the accused addressed them and offered his services. In all innocence they gave him Rs. 8 and asked him to procure two tickets for them. The accused, however, disappeared with the money, and was not arrested till the other day. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that it was poor people that had been cheated.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held on Saturday, Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck presiding. The chairman opened the proceedings by saying that the meeting was adjourned for the purpose of taking counsel's opinion as to whether they could by law confirm that day the resolutions passed at a previous meeting. The legal opinion being favourable, the chairman said the resolutions would be submitted to them for confirmation. The resolutions provided that the board of directors should superintend and control the secretaries, treasurers, and agents in their management and conduct of the company's business ; that Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. should be authorized to sign cheques on behalf of the company and operate on their banking account. Among other changes resolved upon in the articles of association were those which vested certain independent powers in the secretaries, treasurers, and agents. The resolutions having been confirmed, the meeting separated.

NATIVE ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.—Chottaykhan Rustumkhan, a muccadum in the employ of the Bombay Post Office, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, last Saturday morning, with assaulting Mr. Henry Holland, superintendent of the Post Office stables. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the complainant ; and Mr. Mankar, barrister, for the accused. The complainant, who appeared in the box with a black eye, said that he returned to the office stablings at the Apollo-bunder from duty half an hour after midnight on the 24th instant, and called out to the accused to ask him why he did not stop at the office for orders. The accused appeared on the verandah in front of his room and said, "You *soor*, what do you want with me?" After some more words, complainant went upstairs, undressed, and came back again. As he was standing before the room of another employé and looking at some wood there, the prisoner rushed on him and delivered him three blows with his fist, two on the head and one on the left eye. Complainant did not retaliate ; but went quietly away and sent for a sepoy. Three more witnesses having been examined for the prosecution, the magistrate postponed the case to Wednesday next for the attendance of witnesses for the defence.

PUNDITA RAMABAI WANTED AT DHARWAR.—We give the following as we have received it from a native correspondent :—

"Sir,—We are exceedingly glad to inform you that a grand meeting was held here for the prize-distribution to girls. The Collector of this district presided at the meeting. Many European ladies and gentlemen had come there. Our newly civilized native ladies, viz., Misses Rodda, Miss Bal, Miss Godbole, Miss Jathar, Miss Alekar, &c., had appeared with their busbands to this meeting. Some girls gave harmonious songs to the audience, prizes were distributed to girls, and then *pan-supari*, *uttar-gulab* were circulated among ladies and gentlemen. Some Mahar girls were invited to the meeting by Mr. Rodda, Educational Inspector. If this meeting continued for some years without any obstacles there is some hope of establishing a new Arya Mahila Samaj, on the type of Poona Female Association. Our leading ladies will do their best in establishing a samaj, but they are yet ignorant. They want a female instructor, as Pundita Ramabai We hear that ladies will also be baptized in some days as Ramabai. Howsoever it may be, all the countrymen have a best opportunity of seeing the company of ladies once a year ! Very well ; our newly civilized ladies can do whatever they like without the permission of their husbands. On the whole, we wish the scheme success !"

R. C. MISSIONARIES.—Amongst the arrivals by the s. s. Medusa from Trieste, on Monday last, were the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Ossi and six Spanish Carmelite Missionaries for the Vicariate of Quilon. His lordship, who for many years filled the office of Prefect Apostolic of the Carmelite Missions in Syria, has been appointed Administrator Apostolic of Quilon. He left with his secretary for Madras yesterday, where he will make a short stay, and then proceed, *via* Shoranore and Trichoor, to Verapoly, and thence to his destination. The other five missionaries sailed for Quilon on Wednesday. The same steamer brought back to Bombay the Rev. Fr. Harzheim, S. J., and the Rev. Dr. A. Führer.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

OUR PUBLIC GARDENS.—Bombay is unfortunate in its gardens, as in its other places of public resort. We noticed on a previous occasion the small claim to being considered a Museum which the Victoria and Albert Museum possesses. The gardens in which it is situated are also extremely backward as such. This fault, however, is due to nature rather than to the physical shortcomings of the Bombay Municipality. The soil, which is loose moorum, is very uncongenial to the growth of plants and flower of any value, those thriving best which are planted in soil introduced from abroad. Besides, the excessive humidity of the Bombay weather and the heavy rainfall of the Bombay monsoon produce a superfluity of moisture which is as mortal to the plants as would be a corresponding excess of dryness. But the menagerie in the gardens might, we think, be more attended to. The collection of birds is fair, and the comforts provided for them satisfactory. The animals are a very poor exhibition. The Victoria Gardens seem to be unfortunate in this respect. Any more than usually good specimen of animals procured for the gardens either dies there in a short time or is given away. The Northbrook Gardens, the Elphinstone-circle Garden, and others are designed more as ornament for the locality in which they have been laid out, than use to the Bombay public generally.—*Id.*

SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last at its registered office, 3 Tamarind-lane, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas presiding. The directors in their report regretted that, owing to the dull state of trade in Sind, they were not in a position to lay before the shareholders a satisfactory result. The total number of bales pressed in Kurrachee this year amounted only to 44,069 as against this time last year of 61,748 bales. The directors recommended that out of the net earnings of Rs. 12,567-9-6 a dividend of Rs. 125 per share, equal to 12½ per cent. on the paid-up capital, be paid to the shareholders, The audited accounts and balance sheet, together with the statement of profit and loss, and the directors' report for the year ending 31st August, 1883, were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 125 per share was declared, and the balance of Rs. 67-9-6 was carried to next year's account. Mr. Vullubhdas Valjee was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas was appoint auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 125 for the year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

APPEALS AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

LAST Saturday morning Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang, solicitor, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, and, on behalf of the Rev. Braz Fernandez and seven other owners of oarts situated at Mahim, filed appeals against the municipal assessment for the year 1883-84 of cocoanut and other toddy-yielding trees growing in appellants' oarts. The grounds on which the appeals were made were—that the levy of such assessment was *ultra vires* and illegal, and that the valuation of the property of the appellants per annum was more than the actual income from the property. His worship accepted the appeals, and fixed their hearing on the 14th November. Mr. Shamrao intends to file many more appeals against the municipal assessment, on behalf of other owners of oarts situated in that locality.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. ARMENIA.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Armenia, Geo. Read commander, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, 30th Sept. The following is the list of her passengers :—From Liverpool—Mr. W. A. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Lindsley, Mrs. A. Lindsley, Miss Maggie Lindsley, Miss Ada Lindsley, Mr. G. A. Angus, Mrs. Angus, Mr. J. M. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. E. G. Chardon, Mrs. Chardon, Miss Emily Chardon, Miss T. H. Abel, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Richard Pile and 2 children, Mrs. Sadler and child, Mr. H. C. B. Harrison, Revd. M. H. Gale, Mr. F. A. Dachwood, Mr. S. Brandreth, Mr. G. W. Maxwell, Mr. J. W. Clegg, Mr. A. Goodwin.

From Suez.—Surgeon Little, Surgeon Pierson, Surgeon Hawkins, and 61 hospital assistants and servants.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd instant.

Read Government Resolution, dated 11th October, directing copy of letters from the Trustees and from the Chamber of Commerce to be sent to the Secretary of Lloyds in answer to his inquiry, as showing that it is not practicable to obtain earlier intelligence of ocean-going vessels approaching Bombay than is now received from the Colaba Light-house.

Resolution to be recorded.

Read memo. by the Chairman, dated 8th October, recommending that when any other amendment to the Port Trust Act is made, the last para. of section 43 be altered to the following :—"The Board may, in special cases, remit the whole or any portion of the rates leviable under this section, so long as such remissions do not in any one year exceed Rs. 5,000. For any amount proposed to be remitted in excess of Rs. 5,000 in any one year, the previous sanction of Government shall be obtained."

Read minutes of members of Dock and Bunders Committees.

Resolution approved.—The necessary representation should be made to Government.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 9th October, inquiring if the Trustees are responsible for damage done to cargo by vermin, rats, &c., whilst within dock precincts. He suggests that in order to make the matter quite clear, the Trustees pass a resolution intimating their non-responsibility for all damage done in the circumstances indicated.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—No action need be taken in this matter at present.

Read letter from the master of the William Symington, dated 7th October, relating the various accidents that have happened to his steamer since she left Bombay, first on 28th June, and asking that the steamer be allowed to lie in dock free of dues from date of his letter until his new cylinder arrives by the s. s. Nepaul.

Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 10th October, stating that the revenue derived from the cargo and dock dues on the steamer has been Rs. 3,874, and recommending that the captain's request be complied with.

Read minutes of members of the Dock Committee.

Resolution.—The remission applied for may, as a special case, be allowed, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 28th September, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Owen and Okell, complaining of the high dock rate charged for carbolic acid. The Dock Superintendent suggests that drums of carbolic or other disinfectant acid containing five gallons be charged at the same rate as turpentines, a more dangerous article, viz., 2 as. per 10 gallons instead of as "acids" at 9 as. per case.

Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—The reduction proposed may, as a special case, be made, subject to the approval of Government.

Read petition signed by upwards of six hundred persons residing in the Fort, asking permission to use the Mody Bay foreshore for natural purposes, or that some place be specially set apart for their use.

Resolution.—The petitioners should be informed that it is the duty of the Municipality, and not of the Port Trust, to provide public latrines, and that their petition, which should be returned to them, should accordingly be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner.

Seeing that the Dewali holidays fall upon Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next week, Thursday, at 3 p. m., was fixed upon as the date of the next meeting of the Trustees.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Memo. from Acting Port Officer, dated 18th inst., reporting the sinking in the harbour of a prao laden with sugar from the Clan Ranald, on 11th inst., and that the boat has since been taken into Nicol Basin.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 15th October, reporting the occurrence of a fire in a godown near Musjid Overbridge belonging to Mr. Heerjee Hunsraj, tenanted by Messrs. Wallace and Company, and that gunnies of the value of Rs. 600 were destroyed. He states that it is supposed that the fire arose from spontaneous combustion.

Report by Traffic Manager, dated 16th October, that during the previous week eighteen men were fined by the magistrate for fouling the foreshore at Mody Bay and Tank-bunder.

Traffic Manager's estimate of amount of Town Duty to be collected at the bunders on behalf of the Municipality for 1884-85. It amounts to Rs. 7,03,300.

Statement of Town Duty collected during September. It amounts to Rs. 46,048 against Rs. 35,269 for September, 1882.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st Oct., 1883.	For week ending 21st Oct., 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	15	19
" " out of " ..	8	16
" transported ..	10	13
" attended to ..	none	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 19th Oct., 1883.	For week ending 19th Oct., 1882.
Vessels entered	8	5
" left	6	7
" remaining in dock	10	11

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The perusal of the article anent the Bombay mills in your issue of the 22nd inst., has greatly interested me, and my connection with many of the mills having led me to make inquiries into the subject matter of your valuable editorial, I place the following remarks before the public, to allow others to come forward to have their say on the improvement of the native local trade of Bombay and to expand its resources. Your advocacy of the marking on the local-manufactured cloth the correct number of yards which the pieces contain is really to the advantage of the local trade. The Manchester manufactures have already driven out of the Bombay market several descriptions of Bombay cloth, and this is more appreciable in the T. cloths, which used formerly to be largely consumed from the local mills.

Since the abolition of the duty there has been a marked increase in the importation of the Manchester grey goods. I am informed that this is something to the extent of 85 per cent., whereas the increase in the local-manufactured piece-goods is only 3 per cent. The causes of this cannot be far to seek. So large a consumption of English goods cannot be owing entirely to the improved tastes of the people of India. I am firmly convinced that it is because for a considerable time past the English-manufactured goods have been imported into this market with the number of yards marked on the pieces, and the up-country buyers already know the advantage of paying for their purchases the actual worth of the goods, and are not easily taken in, as they used to be before when the cloth was not marked.

The obstinacy of the Bombay mill-owners has already resulted in a vast accumulation of cloth which they cannot remove even at the sacrifice of price. Why the Bombay mills do not combine together to adopt this system of marking the pieces with the number of yards seems to me incomprehensible. They cannot show any valid reason against this system. Many of the mills who appreciate the advantage are ready to follow this system, but unless the majority join together, it is impossible to carry out the reform. I know for certain that the following mills, all of whom except the last have joined the Mill-owners Association, have agreed to adopt this system :—The Colaba Land and Mills Company, Limited ; the Morarjee Gokuldas Mill ; the Hindoostan Mill ; the Western India Mill ; the Indian Manufacturing ; the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Mill ; the Soonderdas Mill ; the Khandesh Mill ; and the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill. These mills represent six agents. I am surprised to find that Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, agent to five mills, and who ought to take a leading part in this movement, should have any difficulty in the matter. The mills herein noted, viz., the Bombay United Mill, the Jivraj Balloo Mill, the Khatao Mukanjee Mill, the New Great Eastern Mill, the New Prince of Wales Mill, the Oriental Mill, and the five mills of Mr. D. M. Petit, which have joined the Association and are represented by five agents, are against adopting the system of correct marking of the goods. It appears to me that the short-sighted policy of the Bombay mill-owners will have a very disastrous effect on the sale of their goods, and that nothing but loss awaits them in the result of the next year's working. My remarks are made with a view to excite public criticism, and I shall be very glad to see the mills who are against the system come out with their reasons.

In conclusion, I must not omit to mention one incident in connection with the marking of the goods that happened on my visit at the beginning of this year at Jalgaum, when His Excellency the Governor was on tour in Khandeish. Every Saturday a "hatwa" or bazaar is held there, and I happened to make inquiry of the different sellers of the local-manufactured goods. Three sellers of the cloth said, "Yeh kapra both achha. Yeh kapra sub kharab ; garib admikoo fadke bechneme bote nooksan hota," thus preferring the full length goods to the short lengths. With such complaints from the poor up-country sellers who sell by retail, there must be some remedy to protect their interests.

Oct. 27. NATIVE INDUSTRY.

THE BOMBAY CENSUS REPORT.

WE give the following extracts from Dr. Weir's Report on the Census in Bombay in 1881 :—

Recognizing that it was impossible to count the people without their sympathy and good will, appeals were made to all classes. The Census was regarded with much suspicion by the masses, numerous classes were agitated by doubts and even fears ; while some feared that it preceeded some great social disasters, others anticipated more material losses, and even vague rumours were circulated, and believed by the credulous and timid, of conscription of labour, to extend even to women, to recruit the forces beyond the Indian Frontier. I felt that unless the good will and assistance of the elements of popular influence could be secured the population would not be enumerated. The representatives of each community were invited to the Municipal Office, and meetings assembled ; the utmost good feeling was displayed, and assistance generously offered was as freely rendered. Public meetings were called and spirited addresses delivered. We anticipated much difficulty in enumerating the Mussalman population ; unfortunately a few days before the Census the pilgrimage and festival in honour of Bhiwa Mulung Saheb was held ; the tomb of the Peer is placed on a mountain peak overlooking Kalyan. Many thousand (believed to be over 20,000) Muslimin leave Bombay to attend the pilgrimage, and they remain for some days near the tomb of the saint. How many of these thousand would escape enumeration caused me anxiety ; strenuous efforts were made to enumerate the pilgrims returning before the day of enumeration. A meeting of "Ulama" and prominent Muslimin was assembled in the Municipal Office, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay presided, and asked those present to use their influence in forwarding the enumeration, in dispelling prejudice, and in helping the enumerating officers. The Honourable Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee suggested that meetings of each community should be called, and the suggestion was approved of ; this proposal proved of great value ; the importance of direct assistance in the enumeration from those present was explained, and assistance promised ; the promise was fully discharged ; the co-operation of a number of citizens in each street was agreed on, and this co-operation proved of great value to the Census officers ; it was resolved—(1.) "That the Anjuman-i-Islam and the Majlis-Akhwan-i-Sufa should hold meetings and invite all classes of the Mussalman community and as well as several Mutawalli of the different Mahallahs, and explain to the people the objects of the Census, and advise them to supply all information desired in the Census Returns and co-operate with the Census officers." (2.) "That the 'Ishtihar' published by the Municipal Commissioner should be distributed among the Mutawalli and managers of mosques with a request from the Anjuman-i-Islam and the Majlis-Akhwan-i-Sufa in a letter, that the Ishtihar should be read at the mosques after evening and Juma prayers, and the objects of the Census fully explained ;" (3.) "That the gentlemen present assist in their several Mahallahs in co-operating with and assisting the Census officers, and in explaining the objects of an enumeration of thepeople, and the leading members of each community should call meetings of their respective communities and explain the object of the Census, and ask the members of their communities to co-operate with the Census officers ;" (4.) "With the view of conforming to the wishes and feelings of the Mussalman community, Mussalman enumerators will be employed, as far as practicable, for the purpose of carrying out the Census operations among the Muslimin in Bombay ;" (5.) "That the names of the of the gentlemen present at this meeting should be added to the Ishtihar, and that it should be notified that these gentlemen have proved the Ishtihar."

The Ishtihar was widely distributed. In a few days a complete change was observed in the attitude of the Muslimin : where there had been indifference there was now sympathy, where there had been opposition there was now co-operation ; in one day 300 schedules were given to Muslimin who had been overlooked by Census officers, and who now came of their own accord for schedules. I have no hesitation in stating that this change of attitude and the successful enumeration of Muslimin was due to the influence and help of the prominent Muslimin who attended the meeting in the Municipal office.

By some classes of Hindoos the Census was regarded with much suspicion ; the labouring classes were much in doubt as to its object. A meeting of influential Hindoos was held in the Municipal office, and the measures to be adopted for the enumeration of the population discussed; it was suggested by Mr. Javerilal Umiashaukar Yajnik that a general Committee of influential Hindoos should be formed to explain publicly the objects of the Census, and to disarm suspicion, and that the Committee should divide itself into Sub-Committees for each ward to assist the enumerating officers. The Committee met again to exchange views, and resolved on convening a meeting of the Hindoo inhabitants at the Madhav Bag. A notice, inviting the Hindoo inhabitants to meet at the Madhav Bag to hear the objects of the Census explained, was circulated ; a large number of people attended, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas presided. The notifications issued were explained, and addresses, pointing out the advantages of a Census, and advocating the present enumeration, and urging the concurrent effort of all classes, were delivered by the chairman, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, and Mr. Gangadas Kishordas. The addresses had a very great effect on the meeting, and some of the addresses, being of a spirited, popular character, had the exact effect wanted. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik delivered an able lecture on the advantages of the Census ; I am also obliged to the Rao Saheb for some valuable suggestions.

Whilst in the Parsee community no active prejudice nor resistance was anticipated, yet the influence of so active a community in either directly encouraging others, or by their attitude indirectly guiding them, had been clearly recognized. At an early date a meeting of representative members of the Parsee community was held in the Municipal office, a Committee was formed, and at a meeting of the Committee it was proposed by Mr. Nanabhai Byramjee that the three Chief Dustoors be requested to convene meetings within their jurisdictions for the purpose of explaining the objects of the Census, and asking the co-operation of the Parsee priests. It was proposed by Mr. Kaikhushroo N. Kabrajee that the notification issued by the Municipal Commissioner in Gujarathi be reprinted, with some alterations to be suggested by Mr. Nusserwanjee, and distributed amongst the Parsee community ; the notification was translated into Gujarathi, understood by most of the classes for whom the notification was intended ; 5,000 copies of this notification were immediately distributed. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee made a useful suggestion that priests should be employed to explain to the lower classes the objects of the Census. Venerable Dustoors delivered addresses advocating the Census ; I attended a lecture delivered by Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocheherjee.

The enumeration,—the objects of the Census,—were thus forced on the attention of all classes. The patriotism of the citizens being aroused, there was a friendly rivalry in friendly offices ; instructions were printed for the guidance of all engaged in the enumeration, and additional instructions were issued as difficulties developed and the enumeration progressed. Special care was taken to employ a number of enumerators of low caste ; it was most fortunate that this precaution was taken, otherwise the low caste would not have been fully enumerated.

. . . . . .

On the night of the Census there was little excitement and no opposition ; the absence of opposition was chiefly due to the influence and friendly offices of the active leaders of each race ; the vague rumours circulated had excited alarms and fears in the minds of the simple, which, under mollifying advice, subsided into mere harmless vague expectation or apprehension. The operations, however, were not without humorous incidents. Some timid strangers devised a scheme for evading the Census officers ; they imagined that by walking round the streets all night they could escape enumeration, but they were caught by watchful enumerators and confessed their plot. We had been prepared for plots, and special care was taken to examine all met in the streets, although some had to be given chase to. The Special attention was paid to the enumeration of families, for family life is the expression of social conditions or aspirations. A special notification was issued, informing the public that schedules would be distributed to the head of each family, and that (to remove all misunderstanding or doubt) each family, of dependants should receive a separate schedule. An attempt was made to distinguish between habitual residents and casual visitors, but it was not successful ; the information would have been of great value ; its loss is to be regretted although it is indicated, but imperfectly, by the place of birth and mother-tongue. The careful registering of family circles disclosed sad conditions of misery, and often degradation inevit-

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OF THE ASIATIC SO

able. One instance of overcrowding I observed in Duncan-road, in a shoemaker's chawl, there were 7 double rooms, the size of front rooms opening on to public street 10′ 4″ in length, 9′ 3″ in breadth, back rooms opening on to yard 18′ 3″ in length, 9′ 3″ in breadth; only three of the rooms were occupied on the night of the Census; in and outside one room we found 25 souls—men, women, and children; in a second room 23, and in a third room 19.

. . . .

I now come to the results of the Census, and they are, I believe I may state without any hesitation, most satisfactory; a population of 773,196 has been enumerated—19·98 per cent. more than by the Census of 1872; the population of this city has increased by 128,791 since February, 1872; it is chiefly due to immigration. The increase of 19·98 per cent. analysed is made up of 17·80 per cent. due to persons not born in Bombay and 2·18 per cent. to persons born in Bombay.

	1864. Males & Females.	1872. Males.	1872. Females.	1881. Males.	1881. Females.
Born in Bombay	174,039	107,828	92,785	114,060	100,625
Not born in Bombay	642,523	291,888	151,904	350,703	207,808

An enumeration at the period at which the Census is taken, the season of annual industrial immigration, maximum inflowing of labourers, and strangers, must result in a preponderance of males, and the preponderance must be estimated by comparative Census figures; although the excess male population is less than in 1872, there is an excess of males, and yet the increase of the male population, prosperous and vigorous as this city has been, has not been in poportion and in rapidity equal to increase of the female population: for instance, the male population has increased 16·27 per cent. and the female 26·05 since 1872; the percentage of males to the total population is 60·11 in 1881 to 62·03 in 1872, and the percentage of females to the total population is 39·89 in 1881 to 37·97 in 1872; but the most curious fact is that the proportion of females born in Bombay to total females in 1881 is only 32·62 to 37·92 per cent. in 1872; and I may now mention that the percentage of males in 1881 born in Bombay is 24·54 to 26·98 in 1872; this fact throws some light on the extraordinary increase of the infant population, and shows that the immigration—chief disturbing cause in the sex proportion and in other conditions—is not solely an adult male immigration,—it indicates the elements now amalgamating into the population; and an annual female immigration is of obvious social and sanitary import,—it is a result which might be expected from easy and quick communication by land and sea; in 1872 in the indigenous population there were 860 females to each one-thousand males, and in 1881 there are 882 females to one-thousand males, and amongst the immigrants 520 females to 1,000 males in 1872, but in 1881, there are 592 to 1,000 males. A few of the broad facts of the enumeration are exhibited in this table:—

	1881.	1872.
Males to 100 females	150·68	163·35
Increase per cent. of males in 1881 over males in 1872	16·27	..
Increase per cent. of females in 1881 over females in 1872	26·05	..
Percentage of males on total population	60·11	62·03
Percentage of females on total population	39·89	37·97

The preponderance of the male population is less than in 1864 and 1872; excluding the harbour population there are 143·04 males to 100 females. It has been assumed that the preponderance of males in the population of Bombay was due in a great degree to imperfect enumeration. No doubt there is a reluctance on the part of some portions of the population to give information regarding females, and we are prepared to find that some females have escaped enumeration; it was estimated that some 48,000 more females ought to have been enumerated in 1872; this opinion was mainly based on the proportion of male to female deaths: the preponderance of male mortality is less than the excess male population shown by the Census, and hence the inference that the female population has not been fully enumerated.

The total proportion of males to females may mislead unless it is remembered how this proportion is arrived at, and that the ratio is inflated by abnormal male preponderances amongst small sections of immigrants; for instance, the proportion of males to females in the population born in Bombay is only 113·35 males to 100 females, and very nearly approaches the proportion of male to female deaths in 1880, which was 112·18; the proportion of the sexes in the population born in that country from which the flow of immigration is greatest—Ratnagiri—is 168·8 males to 100 females; in some small sections the preponderance of males is very great the population from Manilla is only 129, but the ratio of males to females is 4,200 to 100; the population born in Marwar and Rajputana is 9,381, but this population has 802·88 males to 100 females.

One the most remarkable results (a result of great sanitary import) of this Census is the enormous increase of the infant population; children under 1 year of age have increased from 11,512 by the Census of 1872 to 22,636 in 1881, or an increase of 96·62 per cent. Between 6 and 12 the population has increased 62·96 per cent., and between 12 and 20 years 48·91 per cent. The number of infants under one month must be very nearly correct, 1,762 were enumerated, and on referring to the birth returns I have ascertained that between the 16th January and the 17th February 1,311 births were reported and registered. At 5 years of age and under, the population in 1881 amounts to 95,373 against 69,005 in 1872, and is equal to 10·33 per cent. of the total population, while in 1872 the population at this period of life was equal to 10·71 per cent. of the total population; of the 95·373 children, 5 years of age and under, 47,501 are males and 47,872 females. It will be observed that at periods of life over 40 the population has decreased as compared with 1872; many explanations may be offered of this; it is, however, clear that a great adolescent augmentation of the population has taken place.

The highest proportion of children under 1 year of age is found in the Parsee community; the large proportion of infants and the small death-rate are evidences of the vitality of the Parsee race. Eurasians have the next greatest number of infants next to Parsees, but at from 1 to 5 years their ratio falls below Parsees ·7 per cent.; from 5 to 20 the number of Eurasian children and youth far surpass the number in any other community; between 20 and 40 the proportion of Eurasians falls to the lowest of any of the communities, 23·97; between this ratio and the proportion (30·36) of Parsees between 20 and 40 years lies the true proportion of adults between 20 and 40 in the population born in this city. It is probably that in a great degree, the large proportion of Eurasians between 5 and 20 is due to immigration, and that the small number between 40 and 60 arises from emigration; it is, however, possible that with greater preservation of infant life there is greater preservation of susceptible elements to be cut off at later periods of life. The statistics appear to indicate that the Eurasian population possess more vitality than they are represented to have, and I am inclined to believe that the Eurasian population are physically a finer race than they are supposed to be. 50·30 per cent. of the European population are between 20 and 40.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.

I now come to the arrangement of the population in families. The precautions taken to approach all families, and to prevent any family circle escaping enumeration, have resulted in an increase of 29.804 in the number of families over the Census of 1872; excluding the Harbour the families in 1881 are 29,367 more than in 1872, and 44,931 more than in 1864. Notwithstanding the total increase in the number of families, the average family as represented in the number of persons to a family is very nearly the same as in 1872; this clearly indicates that the increase in the number of families is not one of enumeration but of actual increase. The number of families to a house has increased from 3·95, by the Census of 1872, to 4·92; deducting the houseless and distributing the population over the occupied buildings there are 5·1 families to each house: the scale of distribution of families by houses varies from 2·6 in Sion to 15·8 in 2nd Nagpada, and the highest average of persons to each house is observed in that section having the largest families to each building; the largest number of families to a house is found in 2nd Nagpada, 15·80, and we find also the largest number of persons to a house in the large and squalor-crowded dwellings of 2nd Nagpada—as many as 67·18 persons collected in 15·8 families to each house. The minimum of house population by districts or sections as called in Bombay is apparently higher than the maximum in London; Mr. Baines informs me that the highest average to a house in any of the smaller towns of the Presidency is about 7 persons,—how fearful the compression in Bombay? the number of persons to a house varies from 12 in Sion to 67 in 2nd Nagpada; the incidence of the house population exhibited by the Census greatly depends on the class and form of building; in the Esplanade, Military, and Municipal rows of single or double rooms, each room having a separate entrance and being a separate tenement, and schools and hospitals, raise the average in each house; and in Tarwady the high average of house population is chiefly due to the organization and form of the buildings; in Tarwady there are schools, hospital, and large private mansions with numerous retainers, and both the Esplanade and Tarwady having small populations, the average is rapidly inflated by groups of house concentration.

The average per house does not fully represent the concentration of poulation in a portion of this city; it must be remembered that in small buildings, although the total population may be small, there may be intense crowding; the small house population found in the Fort South is due to many of the buildings being used for business during the day and only thinly occupied at night. The number of persons to a house has increased from 20·93 in 1872 to 25·09 in 1881, and this is of infinite seriousness and danger. The distribution of the population by houses shows how nearly the city has come in house-crowding to its crowded condition in 1864, and how greatly the city has changed since 1872, and this house-crowding notwithstanding the extension of building-space and increase in the dwelling-space and buildings since 1872. The density of the population is very much greater than in Calcutta, although the size of the families is little less; Bombay is, therefore, in a very much more crowded state, and its population in a very much more unfavourable position than in Calcutta. In the report on the Census of Calcutta of 1881, I read—"The average number of souls to an inhabited house was thus in the town 11·6 and in the suburbs 6·6; the average number of souls to a family was in the town 5·2 and in the suburbs 4·8." But the crowded life of this city is within frail and porous buildings and protected by a benign climate. The following facts will indicate in what degree buildings have grown and pressure has increased since 1872. The number of houses by stories at each Census affords an indication, not very cheerful taking existing densities into remembrance, of the condition of and the change in the dwelling accommodation of the population during these years, and taken in connection with the general information about buildings is probably the safest test of the variation in pressure; to 10,009 buildings with ground-floors in 1872 there are 11,935 in 1881, to 6,633 with two floors in 1872 there are 7,877 in 1881, to 3,977 with three floors there are 5,406, to 2,113 with four floors 2,878, to 927 with five floors 1,299, and to 227 buildings having six or more than six floors in 1872 there are 428 in 1881; the greatest increase in actual number of buildings adopting this classification, in that class consisting of a ground-floor, which amounts to 1,926, and in bnildings having three floors, 1,433; the greatest proportional increase, adopting a prcentage classification, according to floors is in buildings having six and more floors, equal to 88 per cent., according to other floors it falls to 40 per cent. in buildings having five floors, 36·20 per cent. four floors, 36·07 per cent. three floors, 18·75 per cent. two floors, and 19 per cent. ground-floors. The pressure has been seriously enhanced, the floors in number have increased about 25 per cent.; is there any clearer evidence of the necessity of the measures adopted to diminish this concentration and pressure of population—open spaces around buildings—in dimension according to purpose for which building is used and height of structure? Deducting uninhabited buildings, harbour population and houseless, the average population of each house is about 5 more than in 1872.

It is of interest to know the number of places licensed for the indulgence of opium and hemp; there are 10 opium shops for the indulgence of opium only, 9 set apart for chandool and 10 to muddat; and the table following shows the nummber of places devoted to the exhilarating use of hemp and its numerous fascinating preparations:—Opium 10 shops, Chandool 9 shops, Muddat 10 shops. Total 29.

The population of the sections in which the crowding is double that of the most crowded divisions of London is equal to more than 37 per cent. of the total population, but the area of these sections is only 3½ per cent. of the area of the Island; a broad statement such as this suggests a more vivid idea of the unequal distribution and intense compression of the population,—37 per cent. of the population over 3½ per cent. of the surface. Did we not know the open air, bodily unrestrained, and—shall I say? for I think so—the temperate lives the people live in more open if more frail buildings, the most malignant developments of foul contaminations might be apprehended. The density of the population varies from 4 persons to an acre in Sion to 759 persons to an acre in Koombarwara. The most crowded section is Koombarwara, in this section there are 759·66 persons to an acre, and only an area of 6·37 square yards to each person; the next section of extreme density is Chukla, having 6·74 square yards to each person. In this table is shown the concentration of population in the twelve sections having the greatest density of population:—

	Houses to an Acre.	Persons to an Acre.	Mean Area for each person in Square Yards.
Koombarwara	20·86	759·66	6·37
Chukla	21·18	718·26	6·74
Kharatalao	35·80	689·02	7·02
Market	23·28	550·11	8·80
Oomburkharee	15·94	518·90	9·33
Bhooleshwur	21·70	502·85	9·63
2nd Nagpada	6·97	469·29	10·34
Camateepura	24·31	430·22	11·25
Dhobeetalao	17·76	395·36	12·24
1st Nagpada	18·31	316·32	15·29
Mandvee	7·18	257·30	18·81
Fort Northern	8·36	254·31	19·03

The density of the population in portions of Bombay, it is important and indeed alarming, looking to disease developments, to know, is very much greater than in Calcutta; on referring to the Calcutta report I find that the maximum density in any one section is 208 persons to an acre, whereas in Bombay the maximum density is 759. In Calcutta, including suburbs, the average is 33 persons to each acre, in Bombay 52·52; the greater concentration of the population in Bombay necessitates more building structure, and is indicated in increased house-piling. Of 23,751 buildings in Calcutta, only 6 per cent. have more than 2 stories against 33·5 per cent. in Bombay (and the buildings in Bombay having more than 2 stories are 3 per cent. greater than in 1872); a further instance of the greater density of the population in Bombay, I may point out, is this; the average number of families to each house is only 1·7 in Calcutta to 5·1 in Bombay, and a further illustration of the greater compression (and of other things also) in Bombay, the proportion of unoccupied to occupied houses in Calcutta is nearly double the ratio in Bombay.

(To be continued.)

THE COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By way of supplement to the letter of a correspondent *re* the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* a short while since, I beg to send a few lines on the same subject, which I trust you will do me the favour of inserting in your paper. After reading the letter referred to, it occurred to me that your correspondent's observations regarding Mr. Kelly, the overseer in charge of the European, or soldiers', wing of the Asylum were, to say the least, unfair to that officer.

Then, there are a few points in connection with the state of the Asylum which really require to be made public, and which your correspondent might have touched on with advantage to all concerned.

The first I would mention, is the very prisonlike, if not worse, aspect of the Asylum, which the working of one or two of its rules gives to it. During my residence in the Asylum two or three cases came under my notice, where "paying" convalescent patients had been allowed to go out. Two of these went out almost every evening, one with a keeper, and the other with his brother I believe. I am therefore precluded from believing that a hard-and-fast rule actually exists in connection with the government of the Asylum by which the Medical Superintendent in charge is prohibited from permitting a convalescent patient to leave the Asylum for an hour or so in company with a friend or relation who may come for him and guarantee his safe return, as was done in my own case. The rule seems to me to be that a "non-paying" patient shall not have such a privilege, while it is allowed to those who pay. The restraints which persons entrusted with the government of an asylum have recourse to are in a great measure explained by the belief which they are taught to cherish, that a person once admitted by the gate of the Asylum is a madman who must not be trusted at all; but the prohibition to which I have referred cannot be explained on this plea. Is not a "paying" patient, while out, just as liable to do what the authorities are afraid his less fortunate "non-paying" brother patient would do if permitted to go out? Then why should this invidious distinction be permitted to exist? It might well be remedied by the Medical Superintendent being entrusted with certain discretionary powers in this direction, by which he could permit any one of the convalescent patients to go out for a short time with a friend who may call for him and be responsible for his returning; or, better still—for there are many poor patients in the asylum who have really nobody to come and take them out—the Superintendent might be permitted to allow such of the convalescent patients as he thinks well enough (and these are many) to go out for a walk, say, twice a week in charge of a responsible warder. It cannot be said that the little plot of ground within the Asylum walls, and which contains a garden, is sufficient for recreation purposes. I would endeavour to prove this assertion by stating that when, after five months' stay in the premises, surrounded by high walls, the doors and windows of which are strongly barred, I was at length permitted to leave, on stepping out of the huge gate I felt almost transported by the view of beautiful open common, trees, houses, &c., which opened up before me. I think no one will deny that the privilege I contend for, if introduced into the Asylum, would exercise a most beneficial and curative effect on the patients.

The next rule I would touch on, is in effect as follows:—A patient on recovery is on no account permitted to leave the Asylum until some friend or relation of his attends at the committee and takes charge of him. Now, this rule, at first sight, appears to be a very desirable and wise one; but I think defects occur in its practical working which result disastrously to patients in some cases, and the rule, therefore, would appear to require amendment. For instance, a person having no relations, by his own diligence and perseverance rises to a respectable position in the world. Through circumstances for which, perhaps, he is in no way responsible, he becomes insane, and is accordingly confined in the Asylum. He recovers some time after, and both the doctor in charge and the visiting committee are bound to acknowledge that he is perfectly sane; but simply because the unfortunate man has no one to come and take him out, he is not permitted to leave the institution. A case very similar to what I have just described came under my observation while in the Asylum. Surely the framers of the Lunacy Act never intended that such a sad state of things should result from the practical working of that measure. A section of the Vagrancy Act requests the members of the committee of the Workhouse to do all in their power towards providing its inmates with employment, and the committee, evidently acting in pursuance of this section, have framed a rule, I believe, by which deserving inmates of the Workhouse are permitted to go out once a week or so for the purpose of finding employment. If such a rule is framed for the benefit of persons who have been declared vagrants, and who, in most cases, are not of a respectable character, why should not a rule be framed by the authorities of the Asylum, by which an inmate who has been declared by the visiting committee to be quite sane shall have equal, if not better, opportunities of being provided with employment? The members of the visiting committee of the Asylum, composed as it is of influential gentlemen, might very appropriately be asked by Government to personally interest themselves in cases such as I have mentioned; and if the committee acted in accordance with that request, patients who at present, like the poor man at the Pool of Bethesda, are waiting for some one to come and give them a helping hand out of their sad condition, would very soon be provided with some employment, and perhaps live a steady and prosperous subsequent career.

Another rule I would refer to is this. The patients, one and all, are locked up in their cells for the night at such an early hour as 6-30 p.m. If it was otherwise possible for a patient to go to sleep so early, the unearthly noises occasioned by bad cases in the native wing would prevent his doing so. As a matter of fact, a patient very seldom, if ever, is able to fall asleep before about 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and the consequence is that he is compelled to sit or lie moping in his locked cell from 6-30 till that time. How much better would it be if the convalescent patients, at least, were permitted to remain in the garden and plot of ground allotted for recreation till about 8 o'clock, until which time they would be able to amuse themselves by conversation and in other ways?

Your late correspondent wisely drew attention to a few things that the Asylum actually requires, and I really think that Government ought to give their early attention to the supplying of these absolute necessities. I would mention one or two.

A padded room.—This is much needed to confine patients who have become wild, and are liable to hurt themselves in such rooms as those in which they are at present locked up.

A library.—The Asylum possesses what I have heard called a library; but if all libraries contained what the Asylum one does, viz., an old cupboard with a few nautical almanacs for the years 1854, &c., and a few other old and useless books, seekers after mental improvement and amusement would be most sadly disappointed. I think it was in April last, while in the Asylum, that I helped to make out lists of the books likely to be useful, but as yet, I believe, these have not been supplied.

Better clothing.—The dress of a European or Eurasian inmate of the Asylum, if he should have no clothes of his own that he could wear, is a pair of drawers made of sheeting cloth, with a shirt of the same material, a banian, a pair of socks, and slippers; and this costume the patient has to wear all the year round. Now any one can at once see that a pair of thin drawers is altogether insufficient to protect a patient from the cold, and especially such as that which he experiences at the extreme end of Colaba (being almost surrounded by the sea) during the cold months of the year. I feel myself unfit to make any suggestions as to the remedying of this obvious defect, but Government ought surely to consider the matter and see what could be done in this direction.

Better food.—The food of a European patient for the day is as follows:—Breakfast at 8 a.m.—2 eggs, 8 oz. of bread, some bad butter, and a bowl of tea. Dinner at 12-30.—A dish of stew, with some boiled potatoes and 4 oz. bread. Tea at 4-30 p.m.—A bowl of tea and 4 oz. bread. If this were the bill of fare of one, or say, two days in the week, something else in the way of change being served on the other days, it would not be quite so bad; but when, as a patient, one is fed day after day with the same bill of fare, one soon begins to get disgusted with it, as I must confess I did. Why not have some change in the diet? I am sure a good plate of curry and rice, some cutlets, or a mutton chop, with a change of vegetables, would be better appreciated, than is the eternal round of slops, of boiled and sometimes roast meat, cut small, with potatoes, which the patients now receive.

A swimming-bath.—What I would now mention is certainly not so necessary as the other items recommended; but it might be easily obtained on account of the Asylum's close proximity to the sea, by an outlay on the part of Government of a not very large sum of money. I refer to a swimming-bath. Why not make one, and thus, while giving the patients a bath, enable them to enjoy a swim? The exercise, combined with the fact of the water being salt, would be sure to have a good effect on those of the patients who might be well enough to be permitted to use it.

I have only mentioned a few facts connected with the European male part of the Asylum, for I have written from actual experience; but I have no doubt that as many, if not more, defects than these exist on the native and female sides, and if your correspondent's former letter and my present one will only have the effect of moving Government to order an inquiry into the state of the Colaba Asylum, with a view to placing it on better working principles and introducing some very necessary items of comfort for the patients, I think we shall not have written in vain.

A LATE PATIENT.

Bombay, October 23.

EDUCATION IN BRITISH BURMAH.

WE quote the following passages from the Resolution of the Chief Commissioner on the Report on public instruction in British Burmah for the year 1882-83:—

During the past year the conditions under which the work of the Education Department is carried on were materially changed by the inception of a scheme for the extention of local self-government in the majority of the larger towns of the province. The constitution of a number of quasi-municipal committees and the assignment to these bodies and to the formerly existing municipal committees of wide powers in respect of the conduct of local affairs affected the working of the Education Department more nearly than any other separate branch of the Administration. Under the new arrangements, which came into force at the beginning of the year of report, the management of all Government schools, except the High School at Rangoon and the several normal and technical schools, which as ministering more directly to provincial than to local needs are retained under departmental control, was entrusted to local bodies. The committees have full power in the regulation of the strength of the teaching staff and, subject to certain restrictions in the case of masters transferred from Government employ, in the appointment of its members; to them is left the task of allotting grants-in-aid to schools within municipal limits, provided that the existing rules which regulate such grants are observed, and the establishment of scholarships in accordance with the general principles laid down by the local Government. The supervision exercised by the officers of the Education Department over municipal schools is in no way relaxed; the progress of each institution is tested in the same manner as before; and the Director of Public Instruction occupies the position of an adviser to whose judgment local bodies are expected to attach the greatest weight. As a result of these measures and of the entrusting of the conduct of the various provincial examinations to the Educational Syndicate, the Department should in future be able to give increased attention to the work of inspection and the training of teachers. It is too early yet to estimate with any approach to accuracy the effect of the new arrangements; but in discussing the work of the year it must be remembered that the conditions are not the same as in previous years. The municipal and town committees have for the most part shown a commendable interest in educational matters, and there is good reason to hope that the association of the people with the Government in the work of education will be followed by satisfactory results. Besides the radical change which has been sketched above, other new measures affecting the department whose work is now under review have come into operation during the year. Among these may be mentioned the introduction of the new grant-in-aid rules and the initiation of special measures for the advancement of education among children of European descent.

From the Director's report it appears that the total number of schools under inspection at the close of the year was 3,863, and the total number of pupils 107,037. The proportion of children under instruction at these schools to the total population of the province was 2·8 per cent.; of children under instruction to children between the ages of five and fifteen years, 10 per cent. According to the last Census Report, the number of persons under instruction was 246,293. It is to be regretted that the report does not afford materials for exact comparison of the total number of schools and pupils with the corresponding figures of the previous year, as in the present report all schools under inspection are included, while in the previous year's report only schools actually inspected during the year are shown. Assuming that all Government schools and all schools under European or missionary superintendence were visited, it appears that 3,275 schools were inspected during the year as compared with 3,242 in 1881-82. The number of pupils in these schools was 95,161 and 88,950 respectively. There was thus a merely nominal increase of 33 in the number of schools and an increase of 6,211, or 7 per cent., in the number of pupils. These figures compare favourably with the figures for the previous year, in which the increase in the number of pupils was only 342. Of the schools under inspection, 8 are Government schools, 26 are supported from municipal or town funds, to which, it must be remembered, Provincial Reveuues contribute, and are controlled by municipal or town committees, 44 are under missionary or European management, and 3,785, or nearly 98 per cent., are indigenous school. Of the 107,037 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, 3,927, or 3·7 per cent., attended Government and municipal schools; 4,686, or 4·4 per cent., schools under missionary or European superintendence; and 98,424, or 91·9 per cent., indigenous schools. Classified according to the standard of teaching, one institution, a part of the Rangoon High School, took rank as a college, 43 as secondary, that is, high and middle schools, and the remaining 3,857 as primary schools. A comparison of the results of the work of the two years shows that the number of students who succeeded in passing one or other of the departmental examinations was 1,225 in 1882-83 as compared with 1,038 in the previous year. The increase, 18 per cent., is so far satisfactory, but is very small compared with the corresponding increase (147 per cent.) under the same head in 1881-82. The proportion of pupils actually attending schools who were successful at any examination was only 1·1 per cent. Of students at colleges and secondary schools 11·8 per cent., and of pupils at primary schools 1 per cent., were successful. Of candidates sent up for examination from Government and municipal schools 36 per cent., and of those from aided schools 8 per cent., succeeded in passing.

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The Director's report does not show in a convenient form the progress made in the education of girls during the past year. In future reports the subject should be dealt with as a whole in a separate subsection. From the statements it is observed that the number of institutions devoted to the education of girls increased from 21 in 1881-82 to 26 in the year under review. Of these 2 are classed as high, 8 as middle, and 16 as primary schools. There are besides many schools which admit both boys and girls. Of these the number is not stated in the report. The number of girls under instruction is shown as 8,394 as compared with 6,770 in the previous year. One hundred and forty-five girls passed various examinations as compared with 121 in 1881-82. The Chief Commissioner has been much struck by the great success which has attended the opening of separate classes for girls under female teachers at several of the municipal schools which he has visited in the course of his recent tours. At Henzada he found 70 girls attending a class which had very recently been opened. The number had become far too large to be properly managed by the single teacher in charge of the class. At Yandoon also he found a capital girls' department under a female teacher. It is evident that, if only good female teachers can be provided, the Burmese are ready and anxious to send their daughters to school. The training of schoolmistresses is accordingly a matter which the Chief Commissioner would specially commend to the attention of the Director. An excellent example has been set by Miss Rathbun at the A. B. Mission School in Rangoon, one of whose pupils is mistress of the Henzada school.

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The total expenditure on education was Rs. 5,94,892 as compared with Rs. 497,794 in 1881-82. There was thus an increase of Rs. 97,098, or 19·5 per cent. The increase occurred chiefly under the heads of inspection (48·6 per cent.), cost of aided primary schools (21·8 per cent.), cost of normal schools (43·8 per cent.), scholarships (260 per cent.), cost of books (46·4 per cent.), and buildings (260·5 per cent.). Of the total expenditure, Government contributed directly Rs. 2,21,282, or 37·2 per cent., municipal funds Rs. 1,82,095 or 30·6 per cent., and other local funds, Rs. 53,350, or 8·9 per cent., leaving Rs. 1,38,165, or 23·3 per cent., to be met from endowments, school fees, and other miscellaneous sources. The combined Government and municipal expenditure on education increased by 37·6 per cent., from Rs. 2,93,068, to Rs. 4,03,377. The average cost to public funds of each pupil under instruction was Rs. 4·3. The receipts increased from Rs. 94,509 to Rs. 1,12,550 by 19·1 per cent. The total amount of fees realized in all schools was Rs. 77,306, that is, not quite 13 per cent. of the total expenditure. It is to be hoped that results commensurate with the large increase in expenditure will in time be obtained.

The Chief Commissioner acknowledges the interest which the Director takes in the important work entrusted to him and the attention which he has given to the difficult task of bringing the new measures into effect and of adjusting the novel relations between his department and the local bodies to whom the administration of schools has been entrusted.

BENGAL.

ASSAULT.—Mr. John Remfry was fined, by Mr. Henderson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 50 for assaulting a durwan in the employment of Mr. Ralli. Mr. Ralli lives on the top floor of a house in Middleton Row, the lower part of which is occupied by Mr. Remfry. The latter found the durwan lounging at his gate, and ordered him out of the way, and, it was alleged, kicked him for not getting out quick enough. Mr. Remfry brought a cross-charge of assault, and said he did not strike the durwan till the latter had laid hold of his coat and torn it. The cross-charge was dismissed.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—With the view of deciding on a more uniform system of compilation of Agricultural statistics, the Government of India, in the Revenue Department, has decided to hold a Conference on the subject, of officers representing the several Local Governments. The meeting will take place in Calcutta in December, but the exact time has not yet been fixed. The Madras Government has deputed Mr. Wilson, the Director of Revenue Settlements and Agriculture in that Presidency, to represent Madras at the Conference. The Directors in other provinces will doubtless shortly be gazetted on the same special duty.—*Statesman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths in Calcutta, including Fort William and the port, for the week ending 13th October, amounted to 241. Of this number, there were 46 deaths from cholera, 63 from fevers, 22 from bowel diseases, 2 accidental deaths, and 108 from other causes. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum was 29 as against 26 in the previous week. The following is the classification:—Hindoos 178, Mahomedans 46, Non-Asiatics and Mixed Races 17: Total 241. General death-rate at the average; cholera mortality rising; incidence sporadic; confined to northern sections mainly.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—The Commissioners for the Inspection of Steam Boilers have issued a notice to the owners of boilers in both Calcutta and the suburbs, that "it has been resolved to warn all owners of boilers that, as the cold weather is approaching, when the nuisance arising from smoky chimneys is most felt, special precautions must be taken to prevent the emission of dense volumes of smoke from their chimneys, both by providing the requisite appliances and also by securing efficient stoking. The Commissioners will be compelled to prosecute in cases in which due care is not taken."—*Calcutta.*

EXTRA POLICE GUARD FOR CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—An extra police guard of fifty European constables is to be employed to guard the various buildings attached to the Calcutta Exhibition. The men forming this guard are to be drawn from various European regiments in and about Calcutta, and will be formed into a separate corps under orders of the Superintendent of the Reserve Force. In addition to this force and the ordinary town force a large number of native constabulary will also be employed on Exhibition duty.—*Englishman.*

PUNJAUB AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—A meeting of the Provincial Committee, appointed in connection with the Calcutta Exhibition, was held at Lahore, on Monday afternoon. The following were present:—Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, President; Rai Bahadur Kanhaya Lal, M.I.C.E., Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, and Babu Navina Chandra Rai, from Lahore; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Shah, Lala Gagar Mal, and Mr. E. Nicholl, from Amritsar; Mr. S. E. Wheeler, and Mr. J. L. Kipling Secretary. The report of the Secretary showed that the arrangements fer the Punjab collection were almost complete; but something has still to be done in the way of collecting specimens of raw produce and exhibits for the Ladies' Court. Some valuable suggestions were given by the native members; and it is gratifying to find that wealthy and influential native gentlemen take genuine interest in this matter.—*Ibid.*

THE DETENTION OF THE SHIP "COUNTY OF HADDINGTON."—The survey of this vessel (which was detained in port on account of her being overladen) was held on Saturday last, the 20th instant. Messrs. DeSmidt and MacGregor, surveyors, appointed on behalf of the owners of the vessel, report that as she lies at present she has a freeboard of 4 feet 8½ inches on her side, and allowing for the usual rise the vessel in salt-water this would give her a sea freeboard of 5 feet 2½ inches. On the other hand, Messrs. Bushby and McKelar, who surveyed the vessel on behalf of the Port authorities, say that the vessel as she now lies, has a freeboard of 4 feet 6½ inches, and therefore consider her unfit to proceed to sea. Mr. Bushby in his report has recommended that the vessel should be lightened, by a portion of her cargo being discharged, to a freeboard of 5 feet 1 inch in fresh water, which in his opinion would be equal to 5 feet 7 inches in salt-water, while Mr. McKellar, differing from him to some extent, considers the vessel would be safe, with a freeboard of 5 feet 3 inches in salt water. The Port authorities, on the reports of Messrs. Bushby and McKellar, have issued orders of the detention of the vessel till such time as she is lightened by a portion of her cargo being discharged, so as to give her a clear freeboard of 5 feet 1 inch in fresh-water, which, according to the opinion of Mr. Bushby, is a safe mark, before the vessel should proceed to sea. The vessel has not yet commenced unloading, as an intimation of appeal has been lodged on behalf of the vessel, the result of which will be awaited with interest.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, V. C.—An excellent photograph of the Commander-in-Chief has been recently taken by Mr. A. T. W. Penn, of Ootacamund. It is issued in two sizes, the "promenade" and "carte." The full length "promenade" photo is a real work of art.—*Madras Mail.*

A NEW MASONIC LODGE.—A Masonic Lodge, intended more especially for natives, is to be opened in Madras under the designation of "Lodge Carnatic" next Saturday. Invitations are being issued to all the members of the masonic fraternity. On the day mentioned the ceremony of installation of Worshipful Brother Cowasjee Eduljee will be gone through, by the Right Worshipful the Deputy District Grand-Master, at the Masonic Hall, Vepery.—*Madras Mail.*

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.—There was an animated debate in the Senate of the University of Madras last night, upon the question whether a sum of Rs. 3,100 offered by Mr. V. Rama Aiyangar as endowment for a scholarship, should be accepted. We respect the views enunciated by the Principals of two of our largest Christian educational establishments, Mr. D. Sinclair and the Rev. W. Miller, but believe that it would have been a great mistake if the liberal offer of the native donor had been declined. As the Vice-Chancellor pointed out, there have not been many cases of endowment by natives, and to check any inclination on the part of our rich native citizens to encourage education would be a mistake. We could have understood Fellows objecting to an endowment not strictly legal, or difficult in administering, or "silly,"—as Mr. Bashiam Iyengar put it—but when there is no such objection, and opposition is raised because the acceptance of the endowment is inexpedient, we hope there will always be better grounds for declining those endowments which are not accepted than those which were urged last night.—*Madras Mail.*

COLONEL BRINE ON GIN-AND-WATER.—"Mr. G. D'Angelis, Mount-road, Madras," writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"Sir,—I was very much surprised to read that the gallant Colonel was pained on finding he could procure no gin-and-water at my establishment. As I have never professed my willingness or ability to furnish this somewhat well-known and much-abused beverage, perhaps you will have the kindness in fairness to me, to allow me to remark that I was just as much surprised at the gallant Colonel expecting to get this little creatures comfort at my establishment, as he was on finding, it was not to be had. And, I may say, the only reason that might have warranted him at all in hoping to get 'gin-and-water' at a confiseur's, is perhaps that I am also partner in the firm of Messrs. G. D'Angelis & Co., wine importers—who would be quite as much 'floored' as I was at your valued correspondent's demand—for they have no such vulgar article as *gin* on their list. You will see, sir, I do not for a moment insinuate that the gallant Colonel had had any gin-and-water before closing his esteemed letter (although it does seem, *prima facie*, that his expecting to get it here would imply he was in search of some); nevertheless I would say that should the gallant Colonel be equal to a dozen or two of Ernest Irroy & Co.'s 'Carted' Or Champagne, which, with all the respect to the Colonel's superior judgment, would do him more good than all the gin-and-water in the world. I believe the respected firm in which I have the honour to be partner would be able to give him ftull satisfaction."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—The following postings and transfers will shortly take effect in the junior ranks of the Civil Service in these Provinces:—Mr. A. Macmillan on return from furlough to Allahabad, Mr. H. M. Bird to Agra, Mr. H. F. Bartlett to Cawnpore, and Mr. C. D. Steel to Azimgurh Mr. W. Hoey, Collector of Fatehpur, is to be transferred to Kirwi.—*Pioneer.*

ILLNESS OF MR. PETERSON, C. I. E.—We regret to learn that Mr. F. Peterson, C. I. E., Secretary of the Simla Bank Corporation, and Commandant of the 2nd Punjab Volunteers, is obliged to proceed to England, owing to an illness that causes his friends some anxiety. Mr. Chisholm, at present Deputy Secretary, and Agent of the Bank at Umballa, will probably act as Secretary; but it will be difficult to find any one who can, even temporarily, fill Lieutenant-Colonel Peterson's place in the Volunteers, the Corps having for many years been kept together, in a high state of efficiency, mainly through the Commandant's personal tact, energy, and enthusiasm.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Raiwind Branch line, which now terminates at Gundasing, is being rapidly pushed on to the bank of the Sutlej River opposite the Ferozepore road. The extension will be about three miles long, and is to have two good-sized bridges. Some day, it is hoped, the Sutlej itself will be bridged; thus connecting the Ferozepore-Rewari and the Scind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. This, however, will take time. The extension to the river bank will probably be completed by December next; and as the bridge of boats has been stretched across the Sutlej, through-traffic from Gundasing to Ferozepore has been established by *dâk gharris*, which are timed to meet the trains and carry the Government Mails.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING PARTY.—The Simla correspondent of the *Asian*, speaking of the Viceroy's recent shooting party at Dhami, says:—Dhami is a place about 12 miles from Simla, and is in independent (native) territory. It is only of late years that the place has come into repute as a good hunting ground, and is, therefore now much patronized by our sportsmen. Lord Ripon, who is a keen sportsman and a capital shot to boot, is, I understand, much pleased with Dhami, and was no doubt induced to visit it in consequence of the success which his shooting party of last year met with. Nor were they disappointed, for the bags brought home last Thursday, although not containing much in the shape of big game, were well stocked with pheasants, chikores (a species of the partridge), and other birds. About half-a-dozen deer were also bagged. The Dhami preserves are extensive and since they have ceme under Viceregal notice, the ruler of the territory keeps them well stocked throughout the year. Deer were plentiful at one time in parts of these hils; they seem, however, to have diminished in numbers now, and I fancy have migrated to the more inaccessible ranges of mountains. I saw a very fine buck brought in yesterday for sale by a native shikaree. He had bagged it, he told me, in the forest below Tara-Devi, and was the only one he had seen after a stay of nearly a week. A few years ago the Tara-Devi forests were the favourite resort of deer called *kakur* in hill parlance, but even this haunt appears to have been deserted now.

THE TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE JAVA ERUPTIONS.

BY last advices from Batavia, to the 22nd September, the Krakatau Relief Fund amounted at that date to 526,956·79 guilders, of which 55,250 were from Singapore, 12,500 from Penang, and 11,000 from London. The latest intelligence from the Lampong districts at that date was that Telok Betong, the chief port, continued to be blocked up by pumice, and that corpses were still lying about in the neighbourhood on all sides, poisoning the atmosphere. The disposition of the people was reported to be excellent everywhere. At Katimbang, where hot ashes and pumice fell, seven to eight hundred corpses still remained unburied, 18 days after the calamity. In villages numbering 250 inhabitants, only 12 to 40 of the latter have survived at each. Five thousand persons are officially estimated to have perished at Telok Betong. The tidal wave reduced that town to a heap of timbers and bricks, and carried a man-of-war, the Barouw, two miles inland and left her behind some hills. Save the Resident, whose house was spared from being on high ground, the Europeans there had been reduced to destitution and had to be supplied by the relief committee with clothing and money. Swarms of flies, attracted by the corpses, had proved very troublesome to the survivors.

The Europeans bereft of their houses and property, were all hospitably received into the house of the Resident, until the arrival of relief from Batavia in the hopper Kedirie enabled many of them to leave Telok Betong for the latter port. The Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 15th September states that the force of the tidal wave may be judged of from the fact that it not only carried away most solidly built houses at Telok Betong from their foundations, but also bore heavy treasure boxes, fastened to the ground with strong bolts, along as if they were so many straws, and dashed them against a hill 300 feet away.

The following particulars of the successful voyage of the hopper Kedirie to Telok Betong, after two previous search expeditions thither had been baffled by pumice fields off the coast, are translated from the *Java Bode* of the 13th and 14th September. The expedition was under command of Naval Lieutenant Koster, one of the Governor-General's aides-de-camp. The hopper herself was commanded by Captain A. Hoen, and, besides her crew, had on board a police inspector with 10 constables and 20 convicts. Dr. Vorderman, principal Medical Officer at Batavia, also took part in the expedition. After taking on board 574 bags of rice, 10 bags of salt, and several tarpaulins, the Kedirie set sail from Batavia on the 3rd September. The *Bode* thus describes the course of the voyage:—

On Tuesday morning, the 4th instant, after getting up steam at half-past four o'clock, St. Nicholas point was rounded at daybreak. There the scene of desolation was first beheld. All the dry rice-fields, which could plainly be seen from on board lying on the mountain slopes, had become ashy fields. The trees were leafless. Besides these sights, villages embowered in green foliage were visible at a very great distance high up in the mountains. The low coast country was wholly laid waste. Up to a height of 90 to 120 feet, the sea had swept away or struck down every obstacle and covered the fields with a greyish layer of mud and pumice. On the island of Pulo Merak, off the Bantam coast, a few trees were still standing. Athwart the Way island, which was formerely reported to have been rent in pieces, appeared on closer inspection to have been hollowed out more in its previously existing four valleys by the tidal wave, so that, afar off, it bears the appearance of being divided into five small islets. Toppershoedje island, up to the height the tidal wave had reached, was bare and changed in appearance. Near Merak, the stone quarries were plainly visible; their perpendicular sides stood out sharply against the leaden grey of the surrounding sky. On the site of the fort hill there five cocoanut trees were still standing. The whole of the neighbouring district, where the seaquake had done its work of destruction, was arid and greatly resembled a snowless northern winter landscape. Its sombre tint presented a disagreeable contrast to the brilliant tropical sky and the intense heat. The navigable water north of Athwaat the way was free from pumice. Corpses were not visible up to this point. Closer, however, to the Sumatra Coast, where the current from Lampong Bay becomes perceptible, much pumice was encountered intermingled with fragments of houses, trees, &c. It is very remarkable, also, that a considerable number of trees and bamboo floating in the sea stood perpendicularly,—a phenomenon of which no explanation has yet been given to us. As to the corpses met with subsequently, the commander of the Kedirie observed that those of men floated face downwards with legs drawn up, while those of women and children always lay on the back in the water. The lower portion of the Zutphen islands were also wholly bare and of a light grey colour up to the height of 90 to 120 feet. The southern portion, especially of Pulo Khandang, had suffered much; whole pieces of land had been washed away there, and a layer of boulders had been deposited on its surface. The high peak of Krakatau and some lower level hilly land near it were plainly recognised in the distance. Hence, probably, the centre has subsided along with the new crater. The island had very plainly changed in configuration on the E. and W. The peak seemed also to be altered in shape, probably by earthslips; at least it differed from the drawing of it given by Mr. R. D. Verbeek in the Mining Annual. Between Krakatau and Sebessie, and close to the former, Forsaken island was discernible. Volcanic action, however, was now longer perceptible either at Krakatau or at Sebessie. Nothing was seen of the reported 16 volcanic islets. It was only the traces of devastation visible on all sides that reminded one of the fearful power that had been exerted here. When Flat Point, by which ugly name the most southerly point of Sumatra is designated, was passed, and the entrance into Lampong Bay thus reached, so much surf was encountered that the hopper shipped seas on both sides. The so-called Bocht or Bight islands, the surface of which does not apparently rise higher than 120 feet above sea-level, were wholly bare, and strongly resembled ashy ridges. As far as Blantong Bay the navigable water was open. The Kedirie passed there another colossal splintered tree trunk, which in a perpendicular position stuck its top out about 12 feet above the surface of the sea. Lieutenant Koster decided upon landing in Blantong Bay and proceeding to Kali Auda to gain information about Telok Betong and to aid the surviving people, upon which the hopper anchored opposite the remains of that village, about one mile from the shore. After signals had been repeatedly blown from the steam whistle, several natives descended from the mountains to the beach, upon which Lieutenant Koster, along with Dr. Vorderman and several others, left the vessel in a boat and proceeded towards the landing place. On reaching the latter, they, for the first time, beheld all the horrible results of the calamity—such as rotting and foul smelling corpses and carcasses, the few survivors all suffering from burns, the country around laid waste, and the houses gone. Of that of the headman, the foundations only were visible. A zinc roof, too, had remained and been utilised to cover a hut on the beach. Two large lillas or light cannon were lying on the ground. Taken as a whole, the scene presented was one which no pen can describe, and which must be actually seen to give any idea of it. But there is one bright side to this devastation, namely, that all the mosquitoes have been destroyed! In the Lampongs, at least in the stricken districts, not one of them can be detected. Have they been killed by the ashes, or by the mud? It is enough to state the fact that these pests have disappeared, at least for a time, and that the comfort with which people can lie down and sleep unmolested is some slight consolation amid so much indescribable misery. It was reported there that only one-fourth of the population of the district had survived. On the road to the mountains, towards the spot where Controleur Beyerinck had taken refuge, thousands of corpses lay poisoning the air. All the survivors applied for rice and salt, the rice they had having become mixed with ashes and almost uneatable. The condition of the people was otherwise satisfactory, diseases such as fever, small-pox, and cholera not appearing. Rice and salt from on board the Kedirie were distributed among the people and more was promised to them. By Dr. Vorderman, medical aid was afforded to the sufferers, and he also showed how to prepare medicines themselves against burns. On Tuesday, at about three o'clock, the landing party again embarked on board the Kedirie, which thereupon steamed away towards Telok Betong, the main object of the voyage. After a few hours' steaming, the first pumice field was encountered. The vessel skirted it until nightfall, when she anchored near two islands called Tegal and Mahitam. On Wednesday morning, the 5th September, it was noticed that the pumice field had moved away and left an open channel northward. Efforts were then made to pass through it in order to reach the main land north of Tangkil island. These, however, failed, for the Kedirie stuck fast in a pumice field W. S. W. of Tangkil island. As was also the case with the previous expeditionary vessels, her injection pipe soon became choked with pumice. The thickness of the pumice field was greater than the gage of the vessel, the former amounting to 14 feet, while the Kedirie only drew 12 feet. After a consultation between Lieutenant Koster and the commander of the vessel, it was decided to open a channel and turn the ship's head south. This proved successful towards evening, but the engine again became choked after the Kedirie had steamed a little southwards. On Thursday, the 6th Sept., the vessel got clear of the pumice fields and anchored near Gebang on the left hand side of Lampong Bay, going up several miles from Telok Betong, situated opposite it due north. The whole expeditionary party, disembarking, reached the village of Gebang at 6 p.m., where quarters were provided for them by both headmen and people. At 6 p.m. next day they set out on foot for Telok Betong, a messenger being despatched with a letter thither beforehand to the Resident. The Kedirie, when lying off Tangkil island, having been seen from Telok Bentong, the Resident had meanwhile directed a controleur to go towards the expeditionary party, which he met on the way, upon which the mails were forthwith forwarded to the Kedirie in charge of a native writer. The road to be traversed by the extraordinary party was difficult beyond description. It was as if some giant had been turning over both the forest and the earth, and had been amusing himself by destroying human handiwork and signs of civilisation. Over and over again they encountered prostrate trunks of trees, the branches of which often proved almost insurmountable obstacles to foot passengers, so that most of the convicts forming part of the expedition were unable to proceed beyond the village of Kegajian. Messrs. Koster and Voderman, however, pushed on with the remainder of the party and reached Telok Betong at 6 p. m. On Saturday, the members of the expedition took the rest which they needed, and to which they were so justly entitled. On Sunday morning, they returned to the Kedirie, along with several Europeans (including many ladies and children), who had decided upon quitting Telock Betong for Batavia. The journey was made on foot, the little children only being carried. Altogether, 19 persons accompanied the expeditionary party. What a march they had to undertake will be easily understood from the circumstance that the distance to be accomplished amounted to 13 miles, over and through obstacles the nature of which we will now briefly describe. Bridges were naturally nowhere to be seen, so that the travellers had to wade through many small and shallow rivers, sometimes going along the beach and sometimes on higher ground. Wherever the tidal wave had reached the high-road the latter was overspread with deposited earth heaped up chaotically along with large trunks of trees, jungle, and stones. The ground was muddy. The stench of rotting carcasses of dear and pigs was plainly perceptible at countless spots on the way. The children, being naturally unable to understand the fearful significance of the devastation around, were by far the most cheerful portion of the company. They laughed and sung, and apparently considered the whole affair as an additional and special amusement. In the village of Kedjajian, they were quartered for the night in the houses of the natives, but the available accommodation was so scanty and uncomfortable that it resembled a bivouac. Resuming the journey on Monday at 6 a. m., they found, on reaching the place of embarkation, whither Lieut. Koster had preceded them, a letter from the latter stating that the Kedirie had left for Rate Bay, 5 miles southwards. They had thus to go further on with swollen and bruised feet, across valleys and pools, river and marshes, along the beach, and over steep hills, until Rate Bay was reached at 3 p. m., where the Kedirie was found awaiting her passengers. The remainder of their experiences may be told in a few words. The sea being still covered with pumice, at least in that neighbourhood, from probably the set of the current out of Lampong Bay, the Kedirie had to steam through it cautiously. She reached Priok on Wednesday, from whence her passengers proceeded by rail to Batavia. Thus concluded an expedition which will certainly never be forgotten by those who took part in it. When it started on the 3rd September, the general opinion at Batavia was that the whole population of Telok Betong had perished; hence the results of the expedition may be regarded as highly satisfactory, the most important feature being the friendliness of the natives in the Lampongs, who everywhere readily aided the expeditionary party, which, though armed with revolvers had no need to produce them. In addition to the terrible and sad particulars already known, the voyage of the Kedirie has also brought clearly to light what many had already suspected namely, that Lampong Bay, formerly so picturesque and frequented, is now unnavigable, for nobody knows how long. The first and most necessary steps those called for by humanity, have been taken. Now comes the turn of the harder task, to free the desolated districts from the corpses and layers of ashes and pumice on the surface of the ground. The work of private charity is now almost over. The work of the Government, in its naval, engineering, and administrative branches, begins.

The Batavia *Dagblad* of the 25th September reports that by last accounts from Telok Betong dated the 19th of that month, corpses were still lying unburied on the beach there, though 23 days had elapsed since the volcanic eruption, and the fee for burying them had been fixed at 2½ guilders each. Further inland, corpses are described as still strewing the roadsides and lying in stagnant pools and morasses, where they contaminated the air so increasingly that travellers passing by had to avoid them, and there were great apprehensions of an outbreak of disease, several cholera cases having already occurred. The port was then still blocked up by pumice fields. Most of the thousands of corpses at Anjer and Cheringin, on the west cost of Bantam, had been buried. Many of the remainder were intermingled with trunks of trees and fragments of houses, from which it was so toilsome to release them, that eight thousand cases of petroleum had been despatched from Batavia to Bantam for the purpose of burning these corpses. The Surabaya *Conrant* states that though the number of cropses found is so great, they are less numerous than those carried away into the sea by the receding tidal waves and thus lost beyond recovery. Succouring the distressed people was being actively proceeded with by the central relief committee through the native headmen in the stricken districts.

The official in charge of the Lepar islands off the S. E. Coast of Banka reports that the tidal waves on the 27th August extended to them also, the sea rushing on the coast to a height hitherto unknown. The British ship By of Naples had called at these islands and reported that on the same day, when 120 miles from Java's 1st point, during the volcanic disturbances, she encountered carcasses of animals including even those of tigers, and about 150 human corpses, of which 40 were those of Europeans, besides enormous trunks of trees borne along by the current. At Flat Point the outburst was preceded or accompanied by a hurricane. The European lighthouse inspector stationed there was severely wounded by an outbuilding falling upon him, but he managed to extricate himself from the ruins and reach the light tower, where, safe and further unharmed, he withstood the fury of the tidal wave which, though it only slightly damaged the lighthouse, swept away all the outbuildings. Of the 22 native lightkeepers 16 were killed, the survivors being severely wounded.

On the N. E. side of the Merapie volcano in Java a fresh eruptive cone has been formed. The inhabitants of the highest villages on the mountain were, by last accounts, apprehensive of a speedy outburst.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th October 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·876
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	72·4
Relative humidity of Air	·73
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind	NNE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW. N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	247

* From midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

MONEY in London appears to be in better demand, and for three months' Indian Bills 2¼ per cent. is now the rate in the open discount market. Withdrawals from the Bank of England for about £100,000 to North America and £50,000 to Portugal are just advised. Stock Exchange Securities have improved in value, 4½ per cent. French Rentes have advanced to 108½, a rise of ½; and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ⅜ higher, say 102⅝. Four-and-a-half per cent. Rupee securities have risen to £83 per one thousand rupees, but four per cents. are ⅛ lower—the closing rate being £80½. Oriental Bank shares have improved to £12-10; Chartereds £23 10; Mercantiles £17; Hongkongs £57.

In the General Produce Markets Linseed is quiet: Rapeseed and Wh. dull, with prices a shade lower.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed firm for Americans and Surats; arrivals quiet. Sales 14,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales Surats. No change in spot quotations. Ready Mid-Uplands in New York are unaltered, but "futures" for the month of January are quoted at 10·79 cents—a fall of 2 points.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm; arrivals quiet. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales Surats. No alteration in prices. New York the quotation for Mid-Uplands on the spot is unchanged, but "futures" have declined one point—the closing price being 10·78 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	253,000	241,000	207,000
,, Exports to U. K.	44,000	66,000	45,000
,, ,, to Continent	78,000	74,000	41,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,218,000	1,160,000	1,161,000
,, Exports to U.K.	197,000	314,000	392,000
,, ,, to Cont.	282,000	212,000	144,000
,, Stock in the ports	724,000	521,000	646,000
Saturday's receipts	32,000	40,000	29,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	2,090,000	1,850,000	2,090,000
,, ,, Surats	372,000	555,000	329,000

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	470,000	448,000	533,000
,, London	43,000	75,000	40,000
American afloat	90,000	14,000	160,000
East Indian ,,	60,000	81,000	38,000
	663,000	618,000	771,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	6d.	6½d.	6¼d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.	4¼d.	4⅛d.
Difference	1 15-16d.	2¼d.	2⅛d

EXCHANGE is the turn firmer to-day, but as we are on the eve of the Dewalee holidays there is not much doing. Three months' credits can still be placed at 1s. 7 27-32d. In Calcutta the tone is quiet, but rates there are a little higher than what they are here. Telegraphic transfer 1s. 7 9-16d. Six months' credits 1s. 8 1-16. Reuter now quotes bar silver at 50 15-16d. per oz., the price which has been named in private messages for some time past.

Bank Bills on Demand............ 1s. 7 19-32 to 1 7⅝d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer...... 1s. 7 17-32 to 1 7 9-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 1s. 7 23-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight .... 1s. 7 27-32d.
France, 3 months' sight ....Fcs. 2·09.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady; 4 per cents. have improved to Rs. 98 15-16; 4½ per cents. Rs. 102⅝.

SHARES.—A few Bank of Bombays have changed hands at Rs. 747½. Port Cannings are in demand at the advanced rate of Rs. 397½. Very little doing in Press Shares. Mill stock is in better request, and rates in some instances are higher. Business has been done in Alliances at Rs. 885; Dhurrumseys, at Rs. 512½; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,145; Khataos at Rs. 1,045; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,000; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,040; Orientals at Rs. 707½; Prince of Wales at Rs. 320; and Southern Indias at Rs. 515. Kemp and Company's shares have risen to Rs. 313.

COTTON.—The market remains steady, but there very little doing owing to the Hindoo holidays. In the absence of inquiry for the New Crop, prices may be quoted a rupee lower:—

		Per candy.	
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	Rs. 177	
Do.	Good	,, 171	
Do.	F. G. F.	,, 165	
Dhollera,	F. G.	,, 177	
Do.	Good	,, 168-170	
Do.	F. G. F.	,, 162	
Western	Good	,, 158	
Do.	F. G. F.	,, 150	
Dharwar Saw-ginned	,,	,, 167	
Compta		,, 150	
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good..	,, 214	Mar.
,, Oomrawuttee	Good	,, 183-185	Feb.-Mar.
,, Bengal	Good	,, 150	Dec.-Jan.
,, Do.	F.G.	,, 157	,,

LINSEED.—The inquiry for ready parcels still continues, although on a small scale, and prices consequently are well maintained. We quote Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½ per cwt.

RAPESEED.—Some business in Brown seed is reported at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. Little or nothing doing in Guzerat and Cawnpore, prices for which are Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 and Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-12 per cwt. respectively.

WHEAT.—Beyond some retail parcels, there has been very little done in this article on export account. Prices show no change whatever.

FREIGHTS.—Business slack. Rates almost unchanged.

IMPORTS.—There is very little business going on in the piece-goods bazaar.

COPPER remains quiet. Some sales of braziers to arrive have taken place at Rs. 45 per cwt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lady Dalhousie, 1,291 tons, Captain A. Murchin, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Atrato, 2,065 tons, Captain J. R. Gordon, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Sunderland (22nd Sept.), with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownagar, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 81 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, sailed on the 27th instant for China, &c., with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Jeddah (8th Oct.), with a general cargo and 147 deck passengers.

THE steamer Brenda, 1,082 tons, Captain R. Patridge, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Aden (19th Oct.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G. Sturli, sailed on the 27th instant for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, and Captain L. Mozzucotta and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain E. Profumo, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Persian Gulf with a general cargo. 361 chests opium, 203 horses and Mr. Jamsetjee Cooverjee, 3 Mahomedan gentlemen, and 77 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	H.M.S.Euphrates.	Cardale	Portsmouth, Sept. 8.
27	Henry Balckow(s)	Profumo	Bussorah, Oct. 12.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Sunderland, Sept. 22.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nacoda	Bhownagar, Oct. 26.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, Oct. 8.
	Nyanza (s)	Schewdt	Zanzibar, Oct. 16.
28	Inchmaree (s)	Major	Newport, Sept. 25.
	Angers (s)	Pinkham	London, Sept. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Pachamba (s)	Calder	Kurrachee, &c.
	Medusa (s)	Rogusin	China, &c.
	Pandora (s)	Govanni	Trieste &c.
28	Lady Dalhousie(s)	Murchin	Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer William Symington, to Hull.
Steamer Brenda, to Hull.
Steamer Adria, to Mauritius.
Steamer Bhownagar, to Bhownagar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—7 packages hams, bacon and cheese, W. J. Essai.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—12 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Merton Hall s—283 pigs lead, Edward, Bates and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—1 case books, Shawakshah Hormusjee; 5 packages books, &c., Cooper and Co; 14 cases books, &c., Thacker and Co.
Mirzapore s—7 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co.
Khandalla s—1 quarter cask sherry, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—47 cases glass beads, Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia.

FROM HULL.

Bassano s—46 bales paper, Mirsaheb and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Venetia s—4 cases glasswares, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son.
Medusa s—60 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—2 cases saffron, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 1 case saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—71 cases paper, D. H. Cama and Co; 15 cases eau de cologne, E. Sumsoodin; 303 boxes window glass, Ewart, Latham and Co; 200 boxes candles, E. H. Allarakhia; 140 boxes window glass, E. Mamoojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—196 bales cotton, Oomersee Nagsee and Co; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 57 bales cotton, Bhanjee Gopaljee; 32 bales wool, Narronjee Moolljee; 8,515 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William, Bell and Co; 126 bales cotton, Vussonjee Premjee; 60 bales wool, Pragjee Luckmedass.
Aston Hall s—24 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khandalla s—337½ cwts rapeseed, R. Balchund.
Principia s—342 cwts bones, Pestonjee Eduljee; 3,158 cwts bones, Cassum Mahomed; 800 cwts bones, Khanmahomed Nensey; 300 cwts coir yarn, Narrondass Anundjee; 48 cwts horns and 2 bales hides, Abdoolrahim Abdoolcadur; 4 bales silkwaste, Keesondass Hurkeesondass; 70 bales hemp, Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—3,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,986½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lady Dalhousie s—6 cwts poppyseed, Ghella Bharmull; 3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 600 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—600 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—300 cwts cotton seed and 5 bales carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 28,125 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Mozart s—4,007 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Pandora s—30 packages coffee, tea, rose oil, &c., Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pandora s—7 bundles shawls, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hazara s—204 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Christopher, Lieut. and Adjt., 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Lucknow.

OCTOBER 26.

Rose, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Kusoll.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 27.

Thackwell, Lieut., R. E., to join, to Sibi.
Slothert, Lieut., R. E., to join, to Sibi.
James, Captain, 2nd Sind Horse, from leave, to Jacobabad.
Anderson, Surg., on duty, to Quetta.
Heathcote, Col., 19th Bombay N. I., to join to Malegaon.
Carnegg, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Copper, Dixon, Cowie, Petrice, and Halmie, Lieuts., on duty, to Sibi.
FitzGerald, Surg., on duty, to Secunderabad.
Westcott, Surg., on duty, to Bengal.
Phillips, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Malegaon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 29.

Members wishing to compete in the Western India Rifle Association competition are requested to send in their names and the proposed date of firing to the Adjutant without delay. The Prospectus of the W. I. R. A. meeting can be seen at Head-quarters.

Vol. J. A. Wilson, having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company.

Vol. W. Chisholm E Company has permission to be absent from Bombay from this date to the 15th Feb. 1884.

The following promotions are sanctioned in E. Company from this date, viz:—Lce. Serjt. C. R. McMillan to be Serjeant; Vol. M. Gnidera to be Lce.-Serjeant; Lce.-Corpl. H. Wilson to be Corporal; Vols. J. Gilder, and W. Read to be Lce. Corporals.

Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at Head-quarters from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters.
Poona, October 26.

With the sanction of Govt., the C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major (Bt. Lt-Col.) C. W. Robinson, 1st Battn. Rifle Bgde. to officiate as Asst. Adjt. Genl. Northern Divn., vice Lt-Col. E. Cunningham proceeding on leave in India.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bombay Lancers.—Surgn. C. B. Maitland, to officiate in Medical charge during the absence of Surgn. Major Barry, on furlough or until further orders.

2nd Reg. N. I.—Lt. R. L. B. Carter, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, 7th N. I., to be Wing Officer.

4th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. T. Doveton and R. Williams, Offg. Wing Officers, 5th N. L. I., (attached to 21st N. I.) to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

13th N. I.—Lieut. H. Wehman, offg. Wing Officer 1st N. I. to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut. E. J. Carter, Offg. Wing Officer 16th N. L., is attached to the 9th N. I., as a temporary measure.

Surgn. A. V. Anderson, I. M. D., is transferred from Genl. Duty, Mhow Circle to Genl. Duty Quetta Dist. travelling at the public expense.

Surgn-Major J. McNamara, M. D., A. M. D., is transferred from Genl. Duty Mhow Circle to Genl. Duty Presidency Circle, to travel at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that:—

Capt. N. P. Fowell, I. Batty. 1st Bde. has been appointed to L.-A., R. H. A., and will proceed fothwith to Sialkot at the public expense.

Lieut. L. H. Elliot, L.-B. R. H. A., has been promoted Captain and posted to I.-1 R. A., vice Fowell.

Lieut. J. R. H. Allen, M.-1 R. A. has been promoted Captain and posted to 4-1 N. D., and will proceed to England at the public expense.

Capt. A. Keene and Lieut. F. W. L. Birdwood, R. A., have been placed upon the seconded List on being appointed to the Bombay Native Mountain Batteries.

Lieut. H. H. Flood has been posted to No. 5-1 North Irish Dn. R. A.

The leave granted in G. O. C. of 29th June 1883, to Major F. W. Carey, R. A., is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Army Vety. Dept.—Vety. Surgn. A. C. Webb, to remain in England, from 11th Oct. 1883, to 24th Jan. 1884. on medical certificate.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flautulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
⁂ "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

ALL LETTERS and TELEGRAMS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and Lieut.-Colonel E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Military Secretary, should, after the 29th instant, be addressed to THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CAMP, BOMBAY ARMY, without the addition of any postal town.

By order,
RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary.
Commander-in-Chief's Office, Poona, Oct. 24.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR...............JOHN WILSON.
BUSINESS MANAGER...........FRANK WESTON.
TREASURER ....T. W. HUBBARD.

COMMENCE AT 9-15.
The "Eden," the resort of Fashionable Bombay.
GO AND SEE
THE WONDERFUL
LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE
The EMPRESS of the WATERS,
LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE
in her beautiful
CRYSTAL AQUARIUM.
LURLINE............The Rage of America.
LURLINE............The Rage of London.
LURLINE............The Rage of the Continent.
THE PUZZLE FOR THE FACULTY
AND
WONDER OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
GO AND SEE
MADAME EMMELINE,
NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO
The REFINED LADY ILLUSIONIST,
NICOLO. NICOLO. NICOLO. NICOLO.
who will to-night introduce
ENTIRELY NEW TRICKS,
including the
WONDERFUL "SKULL,"
THE WALKING CARD,
and the marvellous
GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
with many new novel wonders,
NEW TO THE EAST.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.............. Rs. 3.
Second Seats.............. Re. 1.
Back Seats.............. As. 8.
Children under 12, half price to all classes.
Doors will open at 8-45; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JACOB—October 21, at Ratnagiri, the wife of George Jacob, C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEYTS—October 24, at Asansol, the wife of G. F. Beyts, Assistant Engineer, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.

BIRD—October 24, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird, B. S. C., of a daughter.

DRING—October 25, at Cotgrave House, Vepery, the wife of Mr. James Simon Dring, of the High Court, Madras, of a son.

HENDERSON—October 22, at Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon W. R. Henderson, M. D., Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—October 7, at Calcutta, the wife of D. Mackinnon, of a son.

SANDYS—October 18, at Sialkot, the wife of Lieutenant E. Sandys, B. S. C., of a daughter.

WATT—October 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Dr. Geo. Watt, Bengal Educational Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SEAMAN—SCOTT—October 23, at Sitapur, Albert Baird Seaman, Surgeon-Major, 2nd Regiment (Queen's Own) Bengal Light Infantry, to Elsie, daughter of Dr. Horatio Scott, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department.

DEATHS.

HEATHCOTE—October 22, at Lahore, Colonel M. H. Heathcote, C. B., B. S. C., Commandant, 14th Bengal Lancers, aged 47 years.

PETRIE—October 22, at Calcutta, Walter Macgregor Petrie, son of the late James Petrie, of Liverpool, aged 28 years.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A DISHEARTENED CANDIDATE."—We cannot afford room for your complaint.

"A CITIZEN."—The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police will no doubt see that efficient arrangements are made to control the rough element in the crowds.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1883.

IT will be a matter for surprise, as well as gratification, if Count Kalnoky's reassuring words to the Delegations do not create a general panic in Europe. Having laid special and ominous emphasis on the cordiality of the alliance—the pacific alliance—between Austro-Hungary, Germany, and Italy, the Minister went on to say that the relations of the Monarchy with Russia were normal, the only subject of disquiet being the tone of the Russian press. The Count can hardly have expected that the reference to the Triple Alliance and the testimony vouchsafed as to its cordiality, will do much to sooth the Russian press, or induce it to adopt a tone less disquieting than that to which the attention, not of the Delegations only, but of all Europe, is so pointedly directed. If we could be in any doubt as to the real significance of this speech, we have only to turn to the telegram, also from Vienna, which the next day chronicles the latest developments in Bulgaria. The Emperor Alexander III. has recalled the Russian aides-de-camp attached to the person of the Prince of Bulgaria, who on his side has not only dismissed his Russian War Minister, but has recalled the Bulgarian officers who were undergoing military training in the Russian army. That is to say, the Austrian propaganda which has been so successful in Servia in subverting Russian influence is now proving equally successful in Bulgaria. The Russians, who at the cost of enormous sacrifices liberated Bulgaria, and who fondly hoped that the country would remain within their political system until such time as it might be conveniently annexed, are now unceremoniously ejected and left to their remedy. Prince Alexander of Battenburg of course does this in reliance on Austrian promises of support, following therein the example set him by King Milan of Servia. Russia might resign herself to the loss of the position in Servia which she fancied she had secured when she sent General Tchernaieff and hordes of "volunteers" to fight against the Turks. Austria was so near a neighbour, and she had so many means of influencing and coercing King Milan's little state, that the defection might be regarded as a matter of course. So no step was taken, overtly, to signify the dissatisfaction of the Court of St. Petersburg. The Pretender, Prince Karageorgevitch, was gently patronised, and his adherents were given to understand that Russia, when the time came, would look with a favourable eye on his claim to the throne. It suited Russian diplomacy to play a waiting game in that quarter. But it is very doubtful indeed if the Czar of Russia will allow Bulgaria to slip through her fingers with the same equanimity. All his hopes of preserving his supremacy in the Balkan countries centres upon Bulgaria. Austria, at the instigation of Germany, has been for some time past steadily endeavouring to undermine Russian influence in those countries, and in Roumania, and she has achieved a wonderful measure of success. Montenegro alone refused to be seduced by her blandishments. That Bulgaria should throw over her liberator and espouse the Austrian cause, will be felt in St. Petersburg to be altogether insufferable. There is good leverage ready to the hands of the insulted Power, and it is to be feared that she will not hesitate to use it. The Balkan Governments are undoubtedly—with the exception of the Prince of Montenegro—on the side of Austria and her German ally; but the people are Slavs, and the ties of race and religion combine with the recollection of historical services to cause them to direct their eyes to Russia rather than to her rival. They can be acted upon by the agencies which that Power knows so well how to use. The movement in Croatia shows how easily a formidable agitation can be set up. The temptation to set Bulgaria in a blaze will be well-nigh irresistible. It is only a few weeks since it was stated that arms and ammunition were being extensively imported into the country from Russia, and it was added that Russian volunteers were following the arms. Such being the state of matters south of the Danube, the meaning of Count Kalnoky's ostentatious reference to the "cordiality" of the peaceful alliance between Austria, Germany, and Italy cannot be misunderstood. It is an almost open threat of war, and the allusion to the "tone" of the Russian press as disquieting makes his purpose obvious. Of course it is just possible that the threat may cause Russia to draw back for the moment, in order to avoid precipitating a catastrophe. If it fails to produce that effect, it may easily lead to such an aggravation of the pending difficulties in the Balkan states that war may break out almost of itself, so irreconcileable and so fateful are the antagonistic interests now face to face in the south-east of Europe.

INDIA supplies herself with cheroots as well as with tea, but no one will venture to say that her cheroots are at all equal to her tea, though the latter is just as much a manufactured article as the former, and much more difficult to produce in approved merchantable form. The tea industry is much more recent in this country than the cheroot industry, and we would naturally expect to be able to get better cheroots than tea. But the fact is otherwise. And strangely enough, while the price of teas of every quality is being lowered, the price of cheroots is steadily increasing. Again, while the quality of all teas is improving, the quality of all cheroots is, if not degenerating, certainly not improving. The only conclusion we can come to from these facts is, that the tea industry is in the hands of a more intelligent class than the cheroot industry. The cheroot manufacturer seems to understand how to fix the price of his produce on the political economy law of supply and demand, but he fails to appreciate the pecuniary advantages to be derived from an improved quality of production. In this respect he appears to be in the last degree conservative, and to take for the rule of his life the motto, "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be;" and so the quality of the Indian cheroots of 1883 is no better than those of 1833. While Manilla competed with India in cheroots of the higher qualities, it was not to be expected that the manufacture of cheroots in this country would improve very much, if at all. Up to the middle of the present century, and for ten or fifteen years thereafter, Manilla supplied the Indian market to a considerable extent with cheroots of the higher qualities, and Southern India, of which Trichinopoly was the chief manufacturing town, was content to supply the cheaper and lower quality of article. The price of the best quality of the Manilla manufacture was about six times greater than that of the Trichinopoly manufacture. This being the case, it seemed hopeless to expect any part of Southern India, Lower Bengal, or even Trichinopoly itself to make an attempt to compete with Manilla. It was said that the best quality of Indian tobacco was far inferior to the medium quality of the best Manilla tobacco, and that the best quality of Manilla tobacco could not be grown in India at all. Under this view of the industry we can well understand why no efforts were made to improve the best qualities of Indian tobacco. But for the last fifteen or twenty years the Manilla cheroot supply has been lost to India, and the quality of the present importations from that country are probably inferior to that of the best Indian cheroots. Practically, the Manilla supply has gone, and the Indian cheroot manufacturer has virtually a monopoly of the trade in this country. But, as we have said, he has done nothing to improve the manufacture, while he has advanced the price of his produce at least 100 per cent. At first sight, this condition of a rapidly-growing and a well-paying industry appears difficult to understand. It seems either that the whole class of cheroot manufacturers in this country are incapable of discerning their own pecuniary interests, or that it is impossible to improve the quality of the Indian tobacco or quality of the cheroot offered for sale in the Indian markets. When we consider the variety of climate and the various qualities of the soil in this country, there appears to be no good reason why the best qualities of tobacco at least cannot be improved. The qualities of tea, coffee, cotton, and wheat have been vastly improved, and tobacco, we think, is capable of some, if not of equal, improvement. Tea growing and manufacture have been studied in China by Indian planters; why should not tobacco planters and cheroot manufacturers go and study the growth of tobacco and the manufacture of cheroots in Manilla? The result would pay, we feel assured. Whatever may be the difficulties in the way of improving the quality of the cheroots supplied by India to her own markets, if there are any real difficulties at all, the fact stands out clearly and lamentably that the Indian cheroot manufacture is not a thriving, but probably a declining, industry—certainly for the higher qualities. It may be said that the manufacturer is quite satisfied so long as he can sell the whole of his produce at a paying rate, and that he has no inducement to improve the manufacture. This view is both commercially unsound and dangerous, and is calculated to raise competition once more from without, or to make the consumer seek tobacco of other qualities, such as are used in the cigarette and the pipe.

Apart from the question of improving the present quality of Indian tobacco, there is sufficient cause of complaint in regard to Indian cheroots as now manufactured. The chief object which the manufacturer seeks to accomplish is apparently to produce quantity, especially in the high-priced cheroots. Thus we find ourselves provided with cheroots of inconvenient length and thickness, dimensions such as smokers do not want. These dimensions are wrought out by the unpardonable sin of packing the interior of the cheroot with tobacco stalks. This packing with stalks should be made a felony at the least, and be punishable under the Penal Code. The smoker does not want the stalks in his cheroot; nay, he totally objects to them, inasmuch as they destroy the flavour of the tobacco and cause many a cheroot, which might otherwise be smoked, to be thrown away unconsumed. If stuffing cheroots with tobacco stalks is little less than a swindle, what shall be said for the other vexatious proceeding of the manufacturer, viz., that of mixing tobaccos of various qualities in one cheroot, and cheroots made of different qualities of tobacco in the same box? This diversity of produce is a sore evil. The purchaser is first deluded in the purchase of his cheroots, and afterwards disappointed when using them. It is the wide experience of the users of Indian cheroots that the qualities even of the best and most highly-priced cheroots are seldom or never similar. Various qualities are to be found even in small boxes of 100 and in bundles of 25, while it is difficult to procure the same quality of tobacco twice over when similar boxes are purchased from the same dealer. How often is the smoker constrained to throw away about half a box of cheroots because of the difference in the quality of the tobacco. This waste doubles the price of the cheroot to the consumer. Years go on, and these villainous practices of packing cheroots with tobacco stalks, of mixing tobaccos of different qualities in single cheroots, of packing cheroots manufactured of different qualities of tobacco in the same box, and supplying cheroots of different qualities of tobacco under the same name and brand, continue with unabating regularity, causing the user to believe that the manufacturer does not distress himself in the least about the claims of conscience. The user of the Indian cheroot, who pays Rs 25 per 1,000 for his purchase, really expends Rs. 50 per 1,000 in the article, because of the variety in the cheroots he buys. It was never so with the higher brands of Manilla cheroots, for all were equal in quality, and none were thrown away unconsumed. For many years some of the long established Bombay European firms imported the higher-priced cheroots from Manilla for their friends. The quality was always good, and the price fair. Subsequently John Treacher engaged in the business, and the supply was always reliable and satisfactory. The price for No. 1 cheroots ranged from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per 1,000, which may be considered high in comparison to the price of "trichys" and other similar manufactures, but the Manillas were always of equal quality, and practically the purchaser of 1,000 obtained that number of usable cheroots. The manufactures supplied what the mark on the box declared the contents to be, and the purchaser was never disappointed. Now that there is no hope of a supply of the quality of cheroots from Manilla, the Indian manufacturer should wake up to his own interest, and improve his produce in the way we have indicated. The public have borne the existing imposition long and patiently enough; it is now time we should have a little reform. Bombay has a large number of cheroot dealers; many of these dealers seem to be able to secure a living by dealing in cheroots alone. Surely, some of these dealers can influence the manufacturer sufficiently to put a stop to the unreasonable practices which check the growth of what ought to be a great Indian manufacture. Let the Indian cheroot manufacture be brought up to the improving level of the tea manufacture, and the public will be satisfied. It is sad to see a thriving industry degenerating in the days of its prosperity, at the risk of commercial suicide.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

A MEETING of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception in Bombay of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was held at the Municipal Offices on Saturday last.

On the motion of Dr. T. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott was voted to the chair.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., one of the honorary secretaries, read the resolutions of the meeting of the 25th inst. The following resolutions were then passed:—

Proposed by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb, and seconded by Dr. De Souza, that Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit be appointed chairman of the General Committee.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb, and seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., that this Committee sanctions the division of the festivities under three heads:—viz., 1. A fair with shops and ornamentations along the Esplanade-road and such other places which may be sanctioned by Government. 2. The holding of sports and other amusements in the Oval opposite the Secretariate, including illuminations. 3. Fire-works; and further they sanction the expenditure of the funds already raised and which are being raised for the purpose, in the following proportions:—2-5th for the first object; 2-5th for the 2nd; 1-5th for the 3rd,—excess under one head being met from savings under any other head.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, and seconded by Mr. Freeborn, that in lieu of fireworks, a children's *fête* be included in the festivities to be held in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The amendment being put to the vote, was lost.

The original proposition was then put to the vote, and carried by a majority.

Proposed by Mr. N. R. Ranina, seconded by Mr. E. Freeborn, and carried, that the following gentlemen be elected members of the General Committee:—H. H. Alishaha Aga Khan, Messrs. A. W. Ford, Cursetjee Furdonjee Parakh, Thakurdas Atmaram, Jamsetjee C. N. Cama, Jamsetjee A. Dalal, Jehangir B. Murzban, Rustomjee Merwanjee Pleader, Ellapa Balaram, Manocksha Cawasha Taleyarkhan, Rustomjee Pestonjee Bilimoria, Shantaram Narayen, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Messrs. Vamon Abajee Modak, Maniksha Jehangir Taleyarkhan, N. G. Chandawarkar, V. R. Laxumanjee, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Nagu Syajee, Colonel C. Swinhoe, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. H. W. Barrow, Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer, Surgeon D. C. Davidson, Rao Saheb Virprasad Tapiprasad, Messrs. Douglas Bennet, Dinanath R. Khote, Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskurjee, Messrs. J. Leask, T. W. Athalye, C. B. Braham, Dorabjee C. Shroff, R. McEwen, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, D. A. Khare, Darasha R. Chichgar, Haji Mahomed Suleman, Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, Dhunjeesha Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, J. Smith, Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Jamsetjee, and E. R. Reporter.

Proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. J. C. D'Aguiar, and carried, that the following be the Consulting Committees to carry out the previous resolution:—

FAIR COMMITTEE.

Colonel Swinhoe, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Dadabhai Nowrojee, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. J. C. D'Aguiar, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, R. Walton, R. McEwen, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban.

FIREWORKS COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, Cummoo Sulleyman, D. S. Kemp, Dr. P. De Souza, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, and Mr. R. McEwen.

ILLUMINATION COMMITTEE.

Messrs. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee D. Wadia, Messrs. Cummoo Sulleyman, E. Freeborn, R. Walton, and R. McEwan.

Sir Frank H. Souter to be a member of all the Committees. The Chairman and Secretaries to be ex-officio members of all Committees.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman on the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Rao Saheb Mandlik.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

"IOLANTHE" was reproduced for the last time at this theatre on Saturday, and proved a perfect success, the rendition of the several solos and choruses being more effective than on Thursday and Friday. The audience was large, filling every part of the house save the boxes in the gallery, and very enthusiastic. Mr. Ferrell, in the character of the sensitive and self-complacent Lord Chancellor, was as usual the life and soul of the piece, and all his songs, but more especially "Said I to myself, said I," and "One for you and one for ye; and one for thou and one for thee," were loudly re-demanded. Miss Emma Markham as Phyllis and Mr. J. Devon as Strephon acted well up to the requirements of the piece, displaying the emotions of love and jealousy with marked effect. Miss Emily Blain, as Iolanthe, acquitted herself very satisfactorily with her usual care, as also did Mrs. Norville, Queen of the Fairies, and Mr. Geo. Norville as Earl Tolloller. As Private Willies of the Grenadier Guards, Mr. George Crofton was very amusing with his "yes, mum" and "no, mum," and regularly brought the house down with his allusion to the Salvation Army medal, which he pointed out to, and appeared proud of before, the Queen of the Fairies, who so admired his noble form that she fell in love with him. Mr. Comerford, as Earl of Mountararat, in spite of being placed at some disadvantage by a slight cold, managed to make the part a success. In fact, everything passed off well and without a hitch, excepting perhaps the fact of the accidental loosening of an "immortal" fairy's belt, which placed the fair one in a momentary predicament, and which was noticed by the attentive audience with a chuckle all round.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH AND "J. M. M."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Mr. Maclean's latest London letter, I have read with infinite amusement his delineation of himself as a virtuous innocent who, throughout his Indian career, was dogged by "an intellectual bravo," always watching an opportunity to "take him at a disadvantage, and give him a treacherous stab in the back." I had not the faintest suspicion that the relations between Mr. Maclean and myself were of this dramatic character, or admitted of being pourtrayed in colours which seem borrowed from Mrs. Radcliffe's romances. Really, Mr. Maclean's hallucinations resemble those of an elderly spinster who imagines that her youth was distinguished by the most surprising adventures, and that her lovers would have shrunk from no crime to obtain possession of her unparalleled charms.

The charge advanced with such gravity is, in fact, so absurd that I hardly know what to make of it, for it rests on no facts of any kind which even Mr. Maclean's imagination may have distorted. I cannot recollect that I ever came into collision with Mr. Maclean, or referred in any way to himself or his writings, during the whole period when we were Indian contemporaries, except on one occasion, which I should have thought he would not have cared to recall, when I said what I thought about him with complete unreserve, in my own name, and in his own paper. It is not my habit to attack people in the dark, and if I had felt at any time impelled to comment on Mr. Maclean's notions of foreign or domestic policy, there was no reason why I should have gone about it in this Guy Fawkes fashion, or shrunk from saying openly what I thought about his views or the arguments by which they were supported. Mr. Maclean, I know, believed himself something of an autocrat in Bombay, but we who dissented from his opinions were not surely in the position of Russian Nihilists, without any resource against his omnipotence but the dagger or the mine.

I shall do no more than refer to the solitary occasion when I did attack Mr. Maclean with some severity. Those who recollect the circumstances will judge whether he deserved it, and whether his pious appeal to Government to silence me or remove me from my appointment may fitly be described, in his own words, as "a stab in the back" or not. Mr. Maclean was at that time "making up" for his *début* in the novel character of a Conservative and Churchman, and I suppose he saw an opening for an effective stroke of business in that character. If this move did him any good, I have no great cause for complaint, as it did me no harm; nor should I recall it now, if he had not levelled a charge against me which is only not odious because it is ridiculous.

Oct. 26. W. WORDSWORTH.

CHOLERA IN THE HEDJAZ.

A TELEGRAM from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 27th inst., to the Bombay Government, states that the "British Consul at Jeddah reports:—'Cholera near Mecca since 14th October, 1883, among pilgrims. Average thirty deaths daily.'"

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. McAfee seems to forget that Mr. Best has never shown prejudice against his school. On the contrary, he made one of his boys a free scholar at the Guzerat College, and often recommended boys who came for admission to go to the Mission School. I think Mr. McAfee will find that the professors of other colleges have often examined their own students. The charge against Father Willy sounds like a libel.

F.

THE DIRECTORSHIP OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Civilian director would probably be less prejudiced than one who belongs to the department, but if one is appointed, the promotion of all the others would be stopped, while the steps would go in the Civil Service, which is better off than the Educational branch. The only way to remedy this is to increase the salaries to the same extent as if an Educational officer had been appointed to act as Director.

D.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT AT COLOMBO.

THE unexpected arrival of Mr. Blunt and party on Thursday evening by the s. s. 'Goorkha' did not leave Ahmed Arabi Effendi and his associates much time to make preparations on a grand scale for their reception, as was at first intended; and consequently Mr. Blunt's landing yesterday morning was attended with very little ceremony. At about half-past seven a. m. yesterday, Arabi and the six other Egyptian Pashas were at the wharf, and started to go on board the 'Goorkha' to bring Mr. Blunt ashore. For this purpose Mr. Buckney's steam launch was put into requisition, and behind it were towed three large boats, the whole flotilla being gaily decorated in honour of the distinguished visitor, and containing, besides the Egyptians, the leading members of the Mahomedan community, dressed a *la Turque*, and all anxious to greet the friend of Arabi & Co. Hardly, however, had the deputation proceeded half way across the harbour, when they met Mr. and Lady Anne Blunt making their way ashore in a hired boat. On this, the whole party returned to the jetty, where there was gathered a crowd of Mahomedans, including all the principal members of the Moslem community.

An address of welcome on behalf of the Egyptian exiles was read by Mr. Fidelis Perera, to which Mr. Blunt's who looked far from well, was only able to say a few words in reply; and possibly Mr. Blunt's feeble state of health prevented anything like a display of enthusiasm. The ceremony of reading the address over, Mr. Blunt and party drove off to "Morgan House," the residence of Mamoud Sami Pasha.

Mr. Blunt being very unwell, Dr. White was sent for and is at present attending on him. The dinner proposed to be given in Mr. Blunt's honour on Monday evening at "Whist Bungalow" has consequently been postponed.—*Ceylon Times*, Oct. 20.

VISITING IN MADRAS.

MR. J. H. GARSTING writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"In your issue of last night you advise 'An Anxious Matron' to appeal to me for information as to the etiquette of visiting on first arrival in Madras. This is, I presume, in consequence of my having succeeded, in the early part of this year, in getting the ladies of Madras to consent to an alteration in the ridiculous custom of going all round the place, on return to it after an absence more or less prolonged, to leave cards on friends who were almost certain to be out at the customary hour of the calls being made. Though I do not profess to be an authority on etiquette, I shall be happy to help 'An Anxious Mother,' and anyone else who may be in a similar difficulty, by stating that as far as my experience goes, the custom in Madras, when a married couple first arrive, is for the gentleman to call on all the married people whose acquaintance he may desire to make. These visits should then be returned by the gentlemen and ladies on whom he has called by their visiting his wife. Bachelors are expected to call first on the wives of newly arrived gentlemen, if they wish to make their acquaintance. Having helped 'An Anxious Mother' in her difficulty, I would take advantage of the opportunity of appealing to the ladies of Madras once more not to let matters slide back again into their old groove. I received not less than 100 letters from the ladies of Madras giving their adherence to the proposals I made last March, which were—

First.—That ladies and gentlemen returning to Madras after absence on the Hills or in England, should be permitted to announce their return to their friends by sending them their cards by post (precisely as they now send their P. P. C. cards to announce their departure), such sending up cards to be taken as a visit and the receipt of their friends' cards in return being accepted as a return visit.

Second.—That all first visits should be made as at present in person, and that all personal visits should be returned in person.

Third.—That the transmission of cards by post after dining at a friend's house, should be accepted as a visit.

I had intended to suggest that Sunday visiting should be sanctioned, but here I found such diversity of feeling prevail that I did not attempt to press the point in my circular letter. Through your kindness, however, a little paragraph was inserted in the *Mail* announcing that thenceforward gentlemen might call on their lady friends either between eleven and two or between four and six as might best suit their convenience, and I trust this privilege will not be overlooked. Among all the numerous replies that I recorded from any lady correspondents, there was not *one* dissentient—so that the new custom may be said to have received the stamp of general approval and to be the only recognised custom. I allude to it now, because I know of one or two cases where offence seems to have been taken by reason of ladies acting up to the new custom. I am glad to say that I find it acted on in many cases, one charming lady setting the example of putting P. A. R. (*pour annoncer retour*) in the corner of her cards when sending them to my wife on her return from the Hills. What mystic initials, if any, should be put in the course of the return cards is a point which every lady may settle for herself. I cannot think of anything more terse and appropriate than 'W. B.' and what that stands for I leave you and your readers to guess."

"BACHELOR" writes in a subsequent issue of the *Mail*:—"Considerable curiosity was shown at dinner last night as to what could be the meaning of Mr. Garstin's 'W B.' Believing I knew who Mr. Garstin's 'charming lady' was, I suggested that what it stood for was 'Welcome Beauty' when an exceedingly sharp young lady at once guessed that what it meant was 'Welcome Back.' If this answer is adjudged correct, and there is any reward please send it to me as the young lady and I are going shares."

TELEGRAMS.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS AND THE GUARD OF HONOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 27.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of this date notifies that a guard-of-honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and a guard-of-honour of British infantry will be furnished at Government House, Calcutta, on the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy, and that the East Indian Railway Volunteers will furnish a guard-of-honour on the platform of the Howrah railway station.

QUARANTINE RULES FOR PILGRIMS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT. 27.

The British Consul-General in Egypt telegraphs that the Board of Health has decided that pilgrims returning this year from Mecca for countries beyond Egypt shall be allowed to pass through the Canal in quarantine without undergoing quarantine at the Egyptian quarantine stations in the Red Sea, but no transhipment of pilgrims will be allowed in Egyptian ports. The Egyptian pilgrims for Egypt will have to undergo quarantine at Moses' Wells before entering the country.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 27.

Mr. Jardine publishes a letter received from Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Rangoon, offering Rs. 1,000 towards founding scholarships, providing Rs. 9,000 are subscribed by native gentlemen before the 31st March, the scholarship to be assigned, irrespective of race or religion, to the student who has resided seven years in the Province (Burmah) immediately before the examination, and who obtains the highest marks, on the understanding that he proceeds to the Calcutta or Madras University until such time as a University is established in Rangoon. But the Bishop says that, whilst expressing his own views, he is quite willing to leave the decision as to the best plan of employing the fund with the Syndicate and the Director of Public Instruction. He hopes shortly to see a Vernacular Medical School established in Rangoon, which might turn out useful private practitioners, who would be of great service throughout the Province. Mr. Jardine thinks the Bishop's letter indicates the creation of a Rangoon University as within a measurable distance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AUSTRIAN RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

VIENNA, OCT. 26.

Count Kalnoky speaking to the Delegations today, laid special emphasis upon the cordiality of the pacific alliance between Austria, Germany, and Italy. Referring to Russian relations with Austria, His Excellency said they were of a normal character, the only disquieting feature in connection therewith being the tone of the Russian press.

MR. PLUNKET ON THE ILBERT BILL.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

At a Conservative meeting held at Brompton yesterday, Mr. Plunket made a lengthy attack upon the Ilbert Bill.

THE BOMBAY TONNAGE SCALE.

There is to be a meeting of shipowners held here on the 30th instant to protest against the changes in the Bombay tonnage scale.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

VIENNA, OCT. 27.

The Emperor of Russia has recalled the Russian aides-de-camp to the Prince of Bulgaria. The latter has dismissed his Russian War Minister, and has recalled the Bulgarian officers attached to the Russian army.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, OCT. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here for Port Said, on the evening of the 25th instant.

COLOMBO, OCT. 28.

Mail-steamer Nizam, from Calcutta, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

Total week's sales of Cotton	70,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	9,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	40,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	470,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	113,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	43,000	,,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ ,, ,,	83
3 ,, Consols for account	101⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102⅝
4½ ,, French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50 15-16
Oriental Bank shares	£12-10
Chartered ,,	£23-10
Chartered Mercantile shares	£17
Hongkong and Shanghai	£57

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 28.—Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, October 27.

10 p.m.	77·8

SUNDAY, October 28.

6 a.m.	74·7
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	86·7
4 p.m.	84·6

H. E. THE GOVERNOR announces his intention to hold a levée at the Secretariat, Bombay, on the 19th November.

WE learn that the Government of India has replied to the recommendation of the Bombay Government to grant the Municipality a free site on the Esplanade, opposite the Gaiety Theatre, for the building for a new Municipal Hall. The Government of India has sanctioned a grant of the site, not free of cost, but at half price, which, considering the extent of the ground required for the purposes of the Municipality, will amount to about Rs. 75,000.

WE hear that the monument which it is proposed to erect in St. Thomas' Cathedral to the memory of the late Captain W. M. Tennant, of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, will consist of a marble tablet four feet in height and two in breadth, displaying a wreath above and a sword and helmet at the base. The execution of the work has been entrusted to Messrs. Brown and Co., of Byculla, who have undertaken to do the work for Rs. 250, the expense being met by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of D Company.

THREE of the Indian surgeons whose services were lent to the Egyptian Government during the late cholera epidemic—Drs. Little, Pierson, and Hawkins—and the native hospital assistants returned from Suez by the s. s. Armenia, which arrived here yesterday.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley is spending his vacation in a marching tour through the Kumaon Hills.

CAPTAIN HEXT's visit to Calcutta was made at the suggestion of the Government of India, to report on the proposed arrangements for dock accommodation, in case of the Kidderpore yard being made over to the Port Commissioners for the wet dock scheme drawn up by Mr. Duff Bruce.

THE mail-train from Gujerat on Saturday was late by an hour, and the passenger train about four hours, in consequence of the breaking of the axle tree of the engine near the Damaun station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MR. DORABJEE BHIKAJEE KANGA, an assistant in the Bank of Bombay, has been appointed head-shroff of the bank in place of Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, who has been committed to the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of fraud. Mr. Dorabjee has to furnish security to the bank in Government paper for Rs. 50,000.

THE Governor-General of Goa is at present on tour in the territory subject to his government. He left Goa on the 18th instant, and proposes to travel through Salsette and Novas Conquistas, returning *via* Bardez.

MR. WILFRID AND LADY ANNE BLUNT landed at Colombo from the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Goorkha, on the 19th inst. They were met afloat by Arabi and the other Egyptian exiles, and are the guests of Mahmoud Sami Pasha. Mr. Blunt was ill from the effects of sea-sickness.

THE Government of India have placed at Sir R. Sandeman's disposal the services of Mr. Townsend, an expert, who is now on his way from England, to make a thorough examination of a petroleum spring discovered by an exploring expedition in the Murri country in 1879. The neighbourhood of Hurnai is believed to contain several other springs, and advantage will be taken of Mr. Townsend's presence to have their capacities satisfactorily tested.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN's projected expedition to South-Western Biluchistan starts early in November. The military escort consists of 200 men of the 2nd Bombay (Prince of Wales's Own) Grenadiers, 80 sowars of the Sind Horse, and 2 guns, the whole being under the command of Captain Peile.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore, with 300 ladies, arrived at Allahabad fort station in a special train on the 23rd instant.

THE engine of a Jubbulpore mixed train was disabled on October 23 between Kutri and Sleemanabad, in consequence of which the up mail, which was detained nearly four hours, arrived at Allahabad over three hours late. The mails and passengers missed the Calcutta train.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, in his review of the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1882-83, remarks that "there is good reason to hope that the association of the people with the Government in the work of education will be followed by satisfactory results."

As we mentioned the other day, a very important paper by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji was read at the Oriental Congress recently held at Leyden, on the Kandagiri Inscription. The Aryan section of the Congress, in which the paper was read, desired Professor Peterson to convey to the Pandit its appreciation of the very great value of his discoveries and its recognition of the great services he had rendered by them to Indian history. As a further recognition of his merits, Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji has since been elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Institute of Language and Geography at the Hague.

THE *Statesman* has received from the author, Mr. A. F. Heberlet, a neatly executed copy of a poetic welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on his arrival in India. "The rhyme is pleasing, the sentiments loyal, and as such, it should find favour with the general public."

COLONEL DUCAT's scheme for the sewerage of Poona has called forth a long minute from Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, a member of the local Municipality, and the minute, in turn has extracted a reply from the author of the scheme. In concluding his letter, addressed to Mr. Moore, as President of the Municipality, Colonel Ducat says :—

> I am not particularly wedded to my own scheme for the sewerage of Poona. I have held my present appointment nearly four years, and cannot expect to be left in Poona long enough now to see my scheme carried out, and there is always something unsatisfactory in having one's designs carried out in one's absence ; so that if a better scheme than my own can be obtained, I shall welcome it as gladly as any one. But I hope for the sake of the City that no attempt will be made to patch up and utilize the old drains, and that whatever scheme is adopted, will be one prepared by a qualified sanitary engineer who has seen something of sewerage works in Europe. The project I prepared has, through the liberality of Government, cost the City nothing, and they can therefore afford to put it aside, and get an engineer from home to design a fresh scheme, which I would urge them most strongly to do, rather than accept an amateur's project, which may prove a curse and a sorrow to the City.

THE Nawab of Jaora is the only chief from Central India who will visit Calcutta for the Exhibition, but Captain Robertson, first assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, will attend as the representative of Central India at the Exhibition.

THERE has been an early fall of snow all along the lower Himalayas. It seems to have been very heavy. Travellers coming down from Murree have been delayed by the state of the roads.

ACCORDING to reports from Cabul, received at Lahore, the Ameer Abdul Rahman has sent one Mir Musa Khan on a mission to the Ameer of Bokhara. Another statement in the news-letter is that the Governor of Badakshan has sent 127 prisoners from Shignan to Cabul, including Mir Yusuf Ali Shah. The writer, of course, has something to say about the Persian Envoy, whose arrival at Cabul seems to have been made the occasion of much ceremony. The wildest stories are told about the object of the mission. One is that Abdul Rahman has been invited to take the government of Afgan-Turkestan, leaving Cabul to Yacoob Khan ; part of the scheme being to persuade the Indian Government to restore the ex-Ameer to the throne of his fathers.

ACCORDING to another report, there is said to be some slight disturbance in the neighbourhood of Jagdalik and Tezin. A detachment of the Ameer's troops are reported to have been sent to settle matters. From Cabul it is reported that the Persian Envoy and his suite have been presented with khilluts, and the Ameer is said to have given the Envoy a letter addressed to the Shah.

THE Government of India have received tolerably trustworthy assurances, the Allahabad paper learns, that the supposed Persian Envoy, whose presence in Cabul has recently excited so much speculation, is in fact only an emissary from the Prince Governor of Khorassan, charged with a complimentary mission. Some fresh light may be thrown on the position by expected further communications from the Ameer. "We have said tolerably satisfactory, because no diplomatic assurance that comes from that quarter of the world at present can ever be said to be more."

THE vacancy which will be caused by the approaching retirement of Sir Henry Ramsay from the public service in India is creating a sensation among the senior Collectors of the N.-W. P. and the Commissioners of the Oudh Divisions, the *Pioneer* says. "Although the salary is not large, there are few appointments like the Commissionership of Kumaon, and it is hardly strange to hear that nearly, if not quite, a score of candidates are in the field."

CAPTAIN R. A. GILCHRIST, of the Bengal Staff Corps and Hyderabad Contingent, officiates as Military Secretary to the Hyderabad Residency for Colonel Hastings Fraser, who is proceeding to England.

OF the three Punjab Civilians who were transferred to Bombay, one, Mr. Cappel, has elected to stay here ; but the other two wish to return to the Punjab, the Lahore paper says, "somewhat to the surprise of their fellow-Civilians in this part of the world."

THE despatch regarding the reorganization of the Punjab Commission has at last gone home to the Secretary of State, who, the Lahore paper hopes, will be somewhat more prompt than usual in dealing with it."

SAYS the *Englishman* :—Before the Viceroy started for his tour in Kashmir, it was announced by a contemporary that no correspondent would be allowed to accompany His Excellency's party, but we see that one paper receives telegrams from the party headed as "From our own correspondent." It may be remembered that a similar announcement was made during the Afghan war by the same paper, though its special correspondent was at the time of the announcement on his way to join Sir F. Roberts' force.

THE total number of elephants caught by the mahaldars, or lessees of the elephant mahals, in Assam during the year 1882-83 was 259, of which 133 were caught in the Lakhimpur district.

IN a trade-circular, just received from home, the advertisers state that they have "had the honour" of fitting their new patent locks to "the Palace of His Serene Highness, Baboo Shamboodass, Minister of Public Works, India." Poor Mr. Hope ! exclaims the Lahore paper.

AN up-country paper's London correspondent says that Mr. Lucy, of the *Daily News*, is doing a tour round the world, and his contributions from "A Roving Correspondent" are some of them worth reading. He intends shortly to visit India.

THE case of Messrs. J. S. and C. C. Armitage, the *Ceylon Observer* says, "will now come up in a new form, if it be true, as reported to-day, that the latter—the worse offender—left the island in the s. s. Capella for India on Saturday, while the former went openly yesterday on board the P. and O. s. s. Ganges, bound for Europe. It is stated, too, that neither absconder can be interfered with by telegraph, because the charge or warrant or writ against them is not a criminal one. On the other hand, some in our midst are inclined to say : —' A good riddance, and their punishment, apart from past exposure, is enough, because having bolted they can never claim any certificate at all now.' This may or may not be true, but the duty to society and to commerce which those who had the painful task of prosecuting had to perform, has not been fulfilled, and indeed has been deprived of its significance by the crowning warning being defied. The danger is now that other evildoers will say to themselves : 'Oh, at the worst, we can only come to grief, draw a handsome allowance for a year or so from the little balance that remains of our creditors' money, and then, when the day of punishment is approaching, *bolt !*' In this connection we must call for the abolition of the antiquated practice by which Sunday is regarded as a *dies non* in the serving of a warrant, so affording the opportunity so frequently availed of by absconders. But after all, the chief point in this case of the Messrs. J. S. and C. C. Armitage is, who is to blame for the failure of justice, the affront put upon our principal Court of Law, and the absolute farce enacted in the face of the long and grave judgment of the Supreme Court ?"

A NOVEL idea has originated in Calcutta, which is thus described by the *Englishman* :—"Mr. Ord, for some time manager at Messrs. Llewellyn and Co.'s, the well-known undertakers of this city, proposes a scheme which ought to largely reduce the costs of a funeral in Calcutta, as well as all anxiety as to the provision of the necessary funds. This he purposes to do by means of the Funeral Furnishing Insurance Company, the working idea of which may be briefly described as follows : If the father of a family insures under Schedule B, paying Rs. 24 only (the ordinary charges for a single funeral of the same class, according to present rates at Calcutta, would be Rs. 200), he will be entitled to a funeral for any member of his family during one year from date of insuring."

A CONTRACT has, it is stated, been made with the Great Northern Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable from Japan to Korea.

THE latest news from Canton contained in the China papers received here on Saturday is that the Governor-General Chang is acting both energetically and sternly, and that a fair percentage of the rioters will lose their heads. The news otherwise, however, the *North China Herald* says, is by no means reassuring. "A bad spirit prevails not only in the capital, but all over the Liang Kuang, whose communities are honeycombed by secret societies, which are founded on, if they do not actually reproduce, the dreaded Triad Associations. The feeling prevalent in the Kuang provinces is distinctly anti-dynastic, and although we have no facts before us, it seems not improbable that there are connections between the disaffected in the Liang Kuang and the disaffected in the Liang Hu. The state of feeling in the Liang Kuang certainly greatly alarms the officials of the provinces, who now know that the conflagrations of last autumn in Canton were the work of a secret society. Of course, the dispute with France has increased the troubles with which the Viceroy Chang has to cope."

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR FREDERICK AND LADY ROBERTS leave Ootacamund on the 29th instant, for Trichinopoly and other stations, and will be absent from Ooty till the 22nd December next.

IT is reported from Simla that it is not unlikely that Brigadier-General Dandridge will be compelled shortly to take sick leave to England, and that Sir Hugh Gough, commanding the 12th Bengal Cavalry, will officiate for him in the command of Peshawar District.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DANDRIDGE left Cherat for Peshawur on the 21st instant, and the staff were to follow this week. The Sappers and Miners, under Captain Mann, R.E., were to leave on Thursday, and the move of the troops will probably commence early next month.

COLONEL A. T. BALDWIN, Madras Staff Corps, 7th Native Infantry, has been granted furlough out of India for two years.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. TEMPLE, Officiating Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, is about proceeding on furlough to Europe shortly.

MAJOR C. W. ROBINSON, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Northern Division, Bombay Army, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, who goes on leave in India.

CAPTAIN A. KEENE and Lieutenant F. W. L. Birdwood, R.A., have been placed on the seconded list on being appointed to the Bombay Native Mountain Batteries.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. C. G. BONERUS and Lieutenant-Colonel Charley, King's Royal Rifle Corps, have been granted extensions of leave in England to 11th April, 1884, and 21st December next respectively.

LIEUTENANT DOBBIE is appointed Adjutant of the 30th N.I., *vice* Maisy, who vacates on promotion.

LIEUTENANT F. B. JOHNSTONE, R.A., proceeds from Morar to Meerut to join A Battery 4th Brigade, into which he has been transferred.

THE following removals have been made :—Lieutenants Giles, East Lancashire ; Morris, Royal Irish ; Sillery, Tombe, Isham, and Wittington, Suffolk Regiment, all to the first battalions of their regiments ; and Major Kinloch, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Lieutenant Gayer, Lincolnshire Regiment, to the second battalions.

THE Kirkee Small Arms Ammunition Factory is again before the public in regard to the alleged bad quality of the Snider cartridges lately turned out and used at the late Presidency Central Rifle Meeting at Poona. The complaint as to their want of accuracy was made by an officer of the Staff Corps, whose men won more prizes at the meeting than those of all the other native corps competitors put together, and this fact has been seized upon by the Factory authorities as a ground of disbelief of the alleged inferiority of the cartridges used, apparently forgetting that the men being good shots were better able to determine whether a miss was due to a defective cartridge or to their own unsteadiness. Be this as it may, a very pretty dispute has been engendered, and the new Superintendent of the Factory has called for the services of an experienced officer from one of the Bengal Factories to assist him in the inquiry ordered by the Bombay Government to be held in the matter. Captain Scott has been nominated, and is now at Kirkee for the inquiry. It is said that the Kirkee-manufactured powder is defective, and that to this alone the inferior shooting is due, but the powers that be will not have this, as Kirkee powder when fired at Dum-Dum with Dum-Dum-made bullets gives good results. It may be, the *Pioneer* remarks, that the dry air of the Deccan has something to do with this.

A SECOND Circular was sent round the companies of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles to ascertain who will, and who will not, turn out for the Viceroy's guard-of-honour on the 1st December next. Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that the Volunteers are to furnish a guard.

EACH native Mountain Battery is allowed one transport officer on Rs. 30 per mensem, and one native non-commissioned officer on Rs. 9-14 per mensem.

THE Government of India have recently sanctioned the formation of annual standing camps at Roorkee for the purpose of carrying out combined artillery and engineer practice, on the same lines as the course of instruction in siege operations carried on at Chatham and Dungeness.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—A correspondent writes :—Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, M.S.C., Commandant 2nd Cavalry H. C., Hingoli, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe. After the expiry of his leave it is expected that he will retire from the service, having completed 31 years' service. Lieutenant Garrett, B.S.C., Wing Officer 4th Infantry, Bolarum, is about proceeding on one year's furlough. Captain Kennedy, M.S.C., having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to Major. Brigadier-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., who is to be present at the camp-of-exercise at Bangalore, will not inspect all the Contingent troops at outstations this year. Major Hamilton will most probably officiate as Commandant 2nd Cavalry during Colonel Bell's absence on furlough.

PRESENTATION OF AFGHAN MEDALS AT POONA.

THE Poona Brigade paraded yesterday (Friday) morning at 7-30, for the distribution of the Afghan Medals to the Major General Commanding, and were formed up in quarter distance column facing west in the following order :—2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment—Right. 1st Bn. Wing Rifle Brigade ; 9-1 C. P. D. Royal Artillery ; 2nd Bombay Lancers ; 9th Regiment N. I. ; 14th Regiment N. I. ; 16th Regiment N. I.—Left.

The Major General with the Assistant Adjutant General and A. D. C. rode up to the Flag Staff at 7-50 A. M. and gave the command for the Brigade to form three sides of a square, on the Artillery, Cavalry, and 9th N. I. The General then rode into the square and addressed the troops. Turning to the 9-1 C. P. D. R. A. he said :—"I am well aware of the arduous and trying duties you had to perform during the Afghan campaign under many difficulties, and it gives me great pleasure when I say that you deserve well the medal which Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress (through me) is now about to decorate you with. Long may you live to wear it." He then addressed the Lancers and 9th N.I. and said :—"Lancers and 9th N. I., the remarks I have made to the Artillery on the subject of the Afghan campaign refer to you in every point as well as to them. Unfortunately, you were not in time to take part in the decisive battle which ended the Afghan campaign. I was with the force myself which marched from Kabul, and I thought to make a junction with the troops under Sir R. Phayre ; but, however, it was not to be. I must not forget that there is another battalion on parade who also did their full share of hard work and toilsome marching often under severe difficulties, but who were (like their brothers in arms) too late for any engagement. I refer to the 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, second to none in the British service." The General then ordered the medals to be distributed, commencing with the 9-1 C. P. D. After the medals were distributed a march past in quick time was ordered, and performed in the usual style. The E. Y. Regiment passed the flag staff like a wall—every chest swelled out, every head erect, every step to time every throb of the heart, we are sure, echoing the words of their brave General second to none ; long may they retain the *motto*, say we, and every well-wisher they have in Poona. We would rather not count them if it is all the same to our readers. We must not forget to mention that during the distribution of medals, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff came on the parade, but took no part in the proceedings until the march past was over and the troops moving to barracks. The 2nd Lancers were recalled by His Excellency's order and directed to trot past, a manœuvre which was performed, we are sure, to His Excellency's satisfaction.

The 16th N. I. were also to get the medals, but we hear that the names of the men were not engraved on the medals, therefore they were not distributed yesterday.

The following is a list of the Native commissioned officers of the 2nd Lancers and 9th Regiment N. I. decorated :—

2ND LANCERS.

Risaldar Majors—Ahmed Hoosain and Koosial Miser.

Ressaldars.—Wullee Mahomed, Adjudia, Roopa, and Guness Sing.

Wordie Major.—Sheik Boodoo.

Jemedars.—Gool Mahomed, Salick Ram, Alla Buccus, Jerwan Sing, Woolseedeen Khan, Sheik Mahomed, and 250 non-commissioned officers, privates and followers.

9TH REGIMENT N. I.

Subedar Major.—Krishna.

Subedars.—Hunmya, Itnak Bhicknak, Futteh Sing, Sadeo Sing, Mhisyah, Luximon Parker, and Luximon Gowra.

Jemedar Adjutant.—Hoosain Khan.

Jemedars.—Syed Ebrahim, Shek Allowodeen, Arjoodia Parsed, Rama Soorway, Luknak Bhicknak, and 400 non-commissioned officers, privates and followers.

No. 9-1 (C. P. D.) R. A.

21 Drivers.—*Deccan Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Captain Charles S. Cardale, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant at midnight from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 8th September, calling at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, Simon's Bay, and Cape of Good Hope. During the voyage there were two births and seven deaths (all of children). The Euphrates experienced fine weather, with strong head wind after leaving Simon's Bay. She brought 47 officers, 11 ladies, and 8 children, and also 1,137 men, 75 women, and 84 children. The following are the names of officers and their families :—

Major and Mrs. W. F. de H. Curtes and two children, A-1st Brigade R. A.
Captain T. W. Hawkins, A-1st Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant A. W. D. Gordon, A-1st Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant C. E. Callwell, A-1st Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant H. H. Rogers, A-1st Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant-Col. T. S. Jones, D-1st Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant T. W. Powles, D-1st Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant A. T. Montarno, D-1st Brigade R. A.
Major W. L. Hutchinson, F-1st Brigade R. A.
Captain H. S. Dalbiac, F-1st Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant F. F. Minchin, F-1st Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant H. H. Clarke, F-1st Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant T. Hanwell, F-1st Brigade R. A.
Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Waghorn, A. M. D.
Surgeon-Major and Mrs. J. P. Rooney and child, A. M. D.
Surgeon H. O. Trevor, A. M. D.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable A. B. de Montmorency, R. A.
Major and Mrs. M. A. Chaldecott and two children, A-Brigade R. H. A.
Major and Mrs. R. A. Kaye, B Brigade R. H. A.
Lieutenant R. M. Crofton, B Brigade R. H. A.
Captain and Mrs. C. H. Aitchison and two children, 2nd Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant C. G. Oldfield, 2nd Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant F. R. Darke, 2nd Brigade R. A.
Captain H. O. B. Owen, 3rd Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant W. H. Robinson, 3rd Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant A. H. S. Goff, 3rd Brigade, R. A.
Captain R. Purdy, 4th Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant D. A. B. Preston, 4th Brigade R. A.
Lieutenant A. F. Pullen, 4th Brigade R. A.
Captain H. A. D. Curtes, Northern Division.
Lieutenant M. S. C. Campbell, Lancashire Division,
Lieutenant E. Tinker, London Division.
Major E. H. Holley, Southern Division.
Lieutenant F. D. H. Logan, Southern Division.
Lieutenant S. H. Lee, Southern Division.
Lieutenant R. B. Gaisford, R. S. Fusiliers
Captain and Mrs. G. A. P. Bell, Army Pay Department.
Captain and Mrs. H. B. Rich, R. E.
Surgeon M. E. Fitzgerald, A. M. D.
Surgeon C. R. Bartlett, A. M. D.
Surgeon-Major T. H. White, A. M. D.
Surgeon J. Hickman, A. M. D.
Surgeon G. W. Jerome, A. M. D.
Veterinary-Surgeon and Mrs. H. T. W. Mann, Veterinary Department.
Surgeon G. Westcott, A. M. D.
Veterinary-Surgeon J. R. Rayment, Veterinary Department.
Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs. R. H. Ringe and child, Veterinary Department.
Wife of Captain W. H. Salmon, Bengal Staff Corps.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.—The pressure continues to oscillate considerably. Over the Punjab and the south of the Peninsula the barometer has fallen, while elsewhere it has risen. In consequence, the area of the highest readings has reverted to its former position over the Central Provinces, while relatively lower readings exist over Arracan, Mysore, and the Punjab. The wind is little changed ; variable in the north, and between east and north. Elsewhere the weather is fine generally ; scarcely any cloud is reported over the whole country lying north of the Kistna river. There is some cloud in the south, and slight rain there. The temperature changes are irregular. The thermometer in the shade marked 95° at Delhi and 94° at Agra yesterday. Rain today :—Cochin and Diamond Island, 1 inch ; Negapatam, ½ inch.

SECUNDERABAD (DECCAN).—The rainfall to 20th October is 33·14 inches, being more than the average for the past three years.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.—Only 23·86 inches of rainfall was gauged to the 5th October, and a further fall of about 3 inches has been registered to date.

BOLARUM.—The rainfall has reached its average quantum, and there is every sign of a break. Total fall to date 36·44 inches. The crops in this district have been slightly damaged.

BERAR CROPS.—The whole of the *kharif* crops have suffered seriously owing to the unusual fall of rain. Of the cotton (1st picking) about one-half is damaged ; there are prospects of the 2nd and 3rd pickings being good. There is great delay in preparing for the *rabi* crops. Locusts have damaged the crops in Melghat (Ellichpur district).

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The official summary of the North-West Provinces Crop and Weather Report, for the week ended Oct. 24, states :—"No rain has fallen in the northern districts, but there has been a beneficial fall in Benares and Allahabad, and a slighter one in Jhansi, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh. Some loss is being caused by want of rain, especially in Aligarh and Agra. The markets are well supplied and prices steady."

OPIUM REVENUE.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

OPIUM revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1883-84 :—

	BENGAL. *2nd sale in Sept.	BOMBAY. In Sept.
LATEST MONTH.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	53,40,000	21,00,000
Actual	55,07,945	27,19,000
Better than Estimate	1,67,945	6,19,000

SEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND SIX MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	In Sept.	To end of Sept.
	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	3,85,80,000	1,01,00,000
Actual	4,83,28,350	1,04,22,000
Better than Estimate	97,48,350	3,22,000

* The proceeds from this sale will not be realized till October.

THE VICEROY IN KASHMERE.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Viceroy's Camps writes from Jummoo, 18th October :—"A pleasant drive of about two and a half hours in the cool of the morning brought us from Sialkot to the outskirts of the capital of His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmere. The road, which in the greater part of its length is pleasantly shaded by rows of trees on either side, is now in excellent order, having had the advantage of special repairs, first during last cold weather for the benefit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and now again for His Excellency the Viceroy. Its present condition leaves nothing to be desired, and the carriages provided and horsed by the Maharaja travelled easily and rapidly along it.

The first beginning of ceremonial had occurred some time before the approaches of Jummoo were reached, Miaen Pertab Sing, the eldest son of His Highness the Maharaja and heir-apparent of the State, having met His Excellency at Suchetgarh, on the frontier of Jummoo territory, 8 or 9 miles from Sialkot. On arrival at the south bank of the Tavi river carriages were dispensed with, the road from the river bank leading up into the town being unsuitable for wheeled vehicles. Here the Viceroy was received by His Highness the Maharaja, with the officer on special duty in His Highness's territories, Raja Moti Sing of Poonch, the second in rank, after the heir-apparent, of the Sirdaos of the State, His Highness's two younger sons, and number of State dignitaries. Here, too, was drawn up His Excellency's escort, furnished by the Carabineers from Sialkot, as well as a considerable cavalry escort from the State army, some smartly dressed in scarlet and some in heavy brass cuirasses, all armed with lance and sword.

A shamina was pitched on the river bank, in which a short pause was made to enable the party to assemble, for the long drive had caused a certain amount of tailing off in the string of carriages. Shortly however, the gorgeously caparisoned elephants, on which a procession was to be made to the palace prepared for His Excellency's reception, were brought up. The Maharaja conducted their Excellencies to the elephant on which they were to travel, and then mounted his own. The escort was formed and the cortége moved on under a salute of artillery across the river and up a steep incline paved with smooth round boulders which must be most uncomfortable to the feet of horses, to the outer gate of the city. The procession was headed by the Maharaja's cavalry, then the British cavalry escort, formed before and behind the two elephants carrying their Excellencies and His Highness ; then followed the suite, each elephant carrying officers being accompanied by one carrying sirdars of the State. The whole was closed by another party of cavalry.

From the gate, which leads, not into the city proper, but into a suburb, the procession passed along a wide paved street, with shops on either hand, lined with smartly-dressed troops in green uniforms, for about half a mile, when a sharp turn to the left and another short ascent led to the palace. Arrived at the palace, another salute was fired as His Excellency, conducted by the Maharaja, walked up the steps of the terrance and into the durbar hall. After a short conversation His Highness took his leave, while his guests proceeded to breakfast.

The palace is rather a remarkable edifice, standing out on a ridge by itself apart from the town ; it is one of the most conspicuous objects which strike the eye on approaching Jummoo from the direction of Sialkot. It does not pretend to any architectural beauty, and indeed, with the best of intentions it cannot be described as other than distinctly ugly. In form it looks like an exaggerated barrack of the true India tyre and viewed on the outside it might be supposed to further accommodation for a whole regiment of visitors, but this idea is at once dispelled when one enters it, for the whole building is sacrificed to a magnificent durbar saloon measuring 180 feet in length and about 60 feet in breadth. The palace was built for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and is said to have been erected in the short space of three months. At one end of the durbar hall is a fine suite of rooms, the only rooms suitable for the accommodation of European visitors, while at the other is a dining-room of handsome proportions, with three or four rooms opening off it. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ripon occupy rooms in the palace, while the remainder of the party are accommodated in tents on the terraces outside.

At four o'clock in the afternoon His Highness the Maharaja paid his formal visit of ceremony to the Viceroy, the usual formalities being observed on the occasion ; and after this ceremony was concluded the party dispersed in various directions to examine the neighbourhood. His Excellency and a portion of the staff proceeded to the river to fish, and enjoyed fair sport, the mahseer being of no great size, but plentiful in number. The views in the neighbourhood of the city were considerably spoiled by a high wind which had raised the dust, and though it hardly amounted to a positive dust-storm, it had the effect of producing a haze and of making tents far from pleasant habitations, owing to the grit with which everything was coated.

20th October.—Early this morning a party of sportsmen returned to the river to continue the fishing of the night before, with equal success, but the real business of the day did not begin till the afternoon. From about 3-30 p. m., however, His Excellency was kept fully occupied with ceremonials till a late hour at night. At 3-30 a start was made to return the visit of His Highness the Maharaja at his palace in the city. As usual elephants were the means of conveyance, and a long procession filed through the narrow streets of the city, the elephants towering above the houses on either side. The inhabitants of the city all appeared anxious to see the sight, and the roofs of the houses and the shops below were crowded with spectators along the whole route. Half-way through the town His Excellency was met by the Maharaja and the officer on special duty, the heir-apparent and four sirdars of rank having been in attendance at His Highness's palace. His Highness's palace is a fine structure, approached through a handsome gateway, and with a large outer court in which a guard-of-honour was drawn up. At the entrance to the inner court His Excellency and the Maharaja alighted from their elephants and proceeded to the hall within the inner court prepared for the durbar. In this inner court were drawn up a curious assortment of men wearing chain armour and other strangely dressed and picturesque attendants of the Jummoo Court. After the usual ceremonial conversation in durbar the Maharaja conducted the Viceroy to see the view from the palace window up the Tavi river, which is very fine, the palace being placed at the top of a high steep bank running down into the river, and commanding a magnificent view. After admiring the view His Excellency was shown the Maharaja's room of curiosities, and the ceremonial of the return visit to the Maharaja was brought to a close.

On leaving the palace His Excellency proceeded to inspect the wing of the Carabiniers here on escort duty at stables, and then followed another State function—a review of the troops present at Jummoo. The Jummoo army was drawn up on the open space between His Excellency's camp and the city wall, the whole under the command of Mian Ram Sing, the second son of the Maharaja, the infantry and foot artillery being drawn up in the front line, and horse artillery and cavalry in rear. After an inspection of the line from elephants, His Excellency and the Maharaja took their seats on a raised dais on the edge of the parade-ground, and the march past began. First came horse artillery, then cavalry, all lancers some smart-looking regiments in scarlet, and one of cuirassiers, looking remarkably uncomfortable for the most part, the cuirass being as often as not constructed for a man twice the size of the wearer of it. After these came a well-appointed mule battery, with excellent mules, and then infantry. To each battalion of infantry is attached a Kahar battery of two guns, the gunners clothed in blue, in imitation of our horse artillery jacket, and the Kahars carrying the component parts of the guns and carriages in a sort of khaki uniform. After the infantry came a miscellaneous collection of jagirdar's troops, horse and foot, of the most irregular description ; and the march past was closed by another regiment of cavalry, armed with swords only and clad in dark-blue. The whole show was remarkably good, and the dress and general turn-out of the whole force is far superior to what one generally sees in the army of a Native State. The drill was good, and the marching very creditable, while the uniform is distinctly smart. Words of command are given in Sanskrit, but they are the words of command in use in the British army translated.

In the evening His Highness entertained the Viceroy at a State banquet in the palace. On this occasion His Excellency was received in a large durbar hall in the outer courtyard, where the officers of the army were assembled in a large variety of smart uniforms. While His Excellency and the Maharaja conversed a nautch of the usual uninteresting description was performed, and this was followed by a performance of mummeries, acting one of the old tales of Arjun, one of the Pandao brothers. This performance again was succeeded by music, played on the *bin*, a stringed instrument with a large gourd at each end, which has the effect of making a sort of drone to the music. Then dinner was announced, and the Maharaja conducted His Excellency to the door of the dining saloon, a room of which the walls and ceiling are inlaid with curiously irregular pieces of rough coloured glass. The repast was of course served in the European fashion, but a series of native dishes were also handed round and viewed by the company with more curiosity than relish.

Dinner was followed by a display of fireworks, without which no entertainment in the capital of a Native Prince would be complete, and when sufficiently defended by these the party took their leave of His Highness and returned to camp.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1883, to date	8,717,000
Balance to be remitted from date to 31st March, 1884	7,583,000

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RECEPTION OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THANKS to the perseverance of a few citizens, our Royal guests will now have a fitting reception. We are very glad to see so many independent Europeans co-operating with native citizens. It is a fatal policy to advise the two sections each to go its own way in such matters. Among native citizens it is gratifying to see Mr. Vurjiwandas. . . . We are glad Sir James Fergusson has expressed his sympathy with the movement, and that he has given the promoters a hint or two to work upon. A public fair would be the most desirable form of reception "to give pleasure to the people." The representative committee appointed on the spot will doubtless do all that is necessary. If each, on an average, gives Rs. 50 and brings Rs. 100, the reception will be a grand success, though champagne and nautch obscenities are happily out of the question.—*Indian Spectator.*

WE sincerely trust the Bombay public will come forward liberally this time. Arrangements should be made to give the native public a fair chance of exhibiting their loyalty to the Queen. A feast to the children of the different schools would not be a bad plan. The idea of a grand fair in the Bottenrow is a happy one, and ought to be carried out liberally. We must raise our humble voice against spending a lot of money on fire works. Let us have a general illumination, and we have no doubt a little encouragement will rouse the householders to their proper sense of duty. There is scarcely time to do anything very extraordinary now, but a military review on a grand scale would be fitting to the occasion.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE view of the Hon'ble Mr. Marriot, the chairman of the reception meeting, clearly proves that the European community of Bombay do not "regard the Duke's arrival in Bombay as a simple item in the course of his professional sojourn in India," but as the arrival of a prince of the blood royal. Possibly, the radicalism of the Bombay *Times* is conventional, and it is to be hoped that it has not been adopted this time, as the only alternative left to it owing to its rival organ having advocated the opposite view. We are glad the citizens of Bombay have shown themselves worthy of the occasion, and the meeting recently held justifies us in our expectations that the reception will be befitting the position of our city. The native community has a long way to make up before they can distinguish between their public and private relations.—*Native Opinion.*

THE letter of His Excellency the Governor and speeches of the Honorable Mr. Marriott, the Honorable Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Grattan Geary, and others, at Thursday's meeting, affirmed with no uncertain sound what the citizens of Bombay ought to do after all in honour of the coming great occasion. The large, representative, and highly influential committee, with the aid of the zealous and energetic secretaries will, we doubt not, be soon able to accomplish what is expected of them. We have no hesitation in believing that the citizens as a body and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will cordially and liberally aid the good work now undertaken. We therefore confidently look to a suitable reception and entertainment being duly provided for the distinguished guests, who are soon expected to be amongst us, such as would please their Royal Highnesses and redound to the credit of Bombay.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

IT is satisfactory to find that steps have been taken, though rather late in the day, to make arrangements for according a fitting reception to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Bombay. The subject of the reception has, unfortunately, been managed in such a maladroit and vacillating manner that it was feared the opportunity of welcoming their Royal Highnesses in a manner worthy of their rank in the First City in India would be allowed to slip, and that the native public of Bombay would not have an opportunity of testifying to their loyalty and devotion to their gracious sovereign. But happily the matter has again been taken in hand, and this time in a thoroughly business-like manner.—*Loke Mitra.*

THE DIFFICULTY AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS.

Can the Chairman of the Corporation, or somebody else for him, do nothing to enforce timely attendance of members on meeting days? We have observed for some time that important business has to stand over, time after time, for want of quorum. Nothing could be more discreditable to the representatives of the rate-payers and nothing more discouraging to the cause of self-government. Surely, it is not so difficult to form a quorum every time the Corporation meets! At any rate, the difficulty was not felt so much before. Mr. Khote will consult his own reputation and the interest of the ratepaying public if he tries to put an end to the scandal. It is intolerable that a few citizens should have to go to the hall neglecting their private affairs, and then return, after waste of time, even without the satisfaction of having done their duty. And all this because a number of idlers choose to be otherwise occupied after pledging themselves to watch the interests of those who were fools enough to return them as their representatives. Such studied neglect of duty seems to us to amount to a fraud on the constituents.—*Indian Spectator.*

PANDITA RAMABAI AND THE BRAHMINS.

PANDITA RAMABAI is said to have gone over to the Christian Church, an event which causes much weeping and wailing in the land of the Aryas. Some Aryan reformers are gnashing their teeth in baffled rage, and others have lashed themselves into a perfect fury of denunciation. They say the learned Sanskrita has deceived them. This is ungenerous. People have expected Ramabai's departure for a long time, in fact, ever since she came in contact with the Christian Missionaries at Poona. To be sure, Ramabai's conversion is a blow to the cause of female education among orthodox Hindus. A woman for her talents and energies might have done immense good in her own way. But for her sake it is perhaps as well the poor soul has at last found the rest she so long needed. What has the Hindu community done for Ramabai? Here is a gifted Brahmin lady, whom "the gods would be fond to own a friend," to use the Aryan slang, wandering about the country aimless and practically unappreciated, till she is rescued from the state by a young Bengali who marries her. But within a year or so the husband dies, and she is again a homeless wanderer. She comes back to Bombay and is made much of. She promises to devote herself to the education of her sisters in the presidency, and the reformers are again in raptures. But learned and beautiful as Ramabai is, she must have something to live upon! What about that? We believe a few Poona friends supported her for months, but no permanent arrangement was made. At Bombay they feted, "addressed" and exhibited the Pandita, and then they left her to her fate. Could not her admirers have got up a class, and thus helped her to an honourable living? Could not the well-to-do have presented her with a testimonial? But that was not to be expected. All this while Ramabai was thrown into the society of those whose example gave her better ideas of life. She gave up public lectures and conversaziones, and threw herself heart and soul into work of real usefulness. The touch of unselfish love and charity roused her fine sensibility, the scales fell from her eyes, and she learnt to discriminate between the real and the unreal. She has now cast in her lot with congenial spirits, and is for ever rid of the selfish and the insincere. She will have her wants quietly attended to, and what is more, will have a full measure of the sympathy and appreciation essential to a nature like hers. We congratulate Sister Ramabai on her release—she need no longer fear to be exhibited as a curiosity. May she realise life's responsibilities whether still a Brahmin or a Christian!—*Indian Spectator.*

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE G. I. P. Railway Company is to be congratulated, as also the mercantile public, on the very fair reduction advertised in the rate of carriage of grain. This arrangement will prove as advantageous to the Company as to traders generally. We are glad to note that a reduction has been effected also in the rate of the carriage of kerosine. Are these permanent reductions? The employment of a paid guide or agent to help ignorant Native passengers is a further boon for which the poorer classes have to thank the Company.—*Indian Spectator.*

SIR LOUIS MALLET.

IT is not yet known in this country, may never perhaps be fully known, what a staunch friend our countrymen have had in the retired Permanent Under-Secretary. Though Viceroys and Secretaries of State have had all the *kudos* for what they are supposed to have done on behalf of native claims and interests, it is, we think, quite safe to say that Sir Louis Mallet has been at the back of these measures at least during the last decade. But his efforts have been mostly below the surface, and there is as little tangible proof available for the outside public, Sir Louis has to forego the full tribute of popular gratitude to which he is most justly entitled. Of that trinity of true official friends, Mallet, Perry and Birdwood, the first has had most opportunities of doing good ; and right nobly has he used his opportunities, without noise or show. The silent worker seldom counts upon the plaudits of the world. But it is none the less incumbent on those who profit by such unbought services of a lifetime to see that they do not go without recognition.—*Indian Spectator.*

A BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

WE have received complaints of the Bombay butchers having combined to raise the price of meat. They have arranged to slaughter very few sheep to avoid the payment of the municipal fee and sell the meat at a high price. We think the Municipal authorities should put this down with a heavy hand.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

POST CARDS.

MR. FANSHAW, our Post Master General, has shown his liberal good sense by disallowing the objection of the postal authorities to the word "Local" on the address side of the post-card. The word is intended for the Post Office, not for the addressee who is none the wiser for its insertion. If the zealous official objects to this one word, what does he do where an Aryan correspondent uses the "full address" as he calls it?—"To Vaamali Kapoor, son of Kapoor Dayal, care of the firm of Dayal Dharamsey, grain dealers, opposite Kessowjee Nayak's Fountain, Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, out Fort, Bombay!" This is "nothing but address" ; has the zealous official any right to object to it? The Post Master's young men are very troublesome at times—their business seems to be to find fault with everybody. We have so long groaned under their vagaries that it is quite a pleasure to see these youths discarded by the head of the family.—*Indian Spectator.*

MULE BREEDING IN INDIA.

HORSE-BREEDING and mule-breeding form topics which are in these days engaging the attention of the Government and others feeling earnest interest in all things tending to the advancement of the general prosperity of the people of India. For years past the Government has been convinced of the great importance of giving every reasonable encouragement to the horse-breeding and mule-breeding industries for its own sake as well as that of its subjects. Native chiefs and others have not been slow to benefit by the anxiety shown and interest evinced by the British Government for the improvement and development of both industries. Such is the impetus thus imparted to the same that breeding farms are multiplying and extending in different parts of the country to the advantage of those owning the same. Nothing could, however, help the advancement of the now progressing industries as the dissemination of the true knowledge of conducting them to the best advantage of those engaged in them. Every contribution to such knowledge must prove a blessing to those in need of it. One such important contribution is contained in the *Bombay Gazette* of Tuesday last. Those engaged or intending to engage in the mule-breeding industry will certainly find it to their advantage to peruse carefully the able and interesting article to which we are referring.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

A MERCANTILE ADVENTURER.

THERE is a paragraph in a Cairo newspaper which, although written in referenc to "a merchant recently in business in India," has an interest for us in Ceylon. The paragraph goes on to state that the said merchant from India had been arrested at Port Said on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Rewa, homeward bound, and conveyed to Alexandria in charge of Mr. H. Croghan, Chief Constable of Her Majesty's Consular Court, acting under telegraphic instructions from the Indian Government authorities to arrest him on a charge of embezzlement and breach of trust. After a preliminary examination, the prisoner was remanded for a week. There is no doubt that this Indian merchant is the Mr. Bremner who is urgently needed at Madras, having defrauded several of the banks and agency-firms tnere as a partner of the firm of Bremner, Mansfield and Co. This case was referred to not very long ago in our columns as having created some excitement in Madras, where the firm had suspended payment under very discreditable circumstances, with no assets. We were not aware at the time, nor indeed until very recently that this individual Bremner was the same person who left Ceylon on or about the 4th November, 1878, after having appropriated funds of his employer, Mr. Elphinstone, to the extent of Rs. 20,000. He was arrested in London when attempting to cross over to America, and, after great trouble and delay, brought back to Ceylon in April, 1880. The preliminary proceedings resulted in his being committed and tried before the Supreme Court, the presiding Judge being the Hon'ble H. Dias, who, on 12th May, 1880, after his plea of "guilty" of embezzlement, sentenced Bremner to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. The hard labor appears to have consisted in keeping the account at the Welikada prison, which from his previous success in falsifying books, it is not unreasonable to presume may be open to doubt as to accuracy excepting that, of course, they must have uudergone scrutiny in official quarters. Evidently his work as a clerk there had been reported favorably of, and on application to our late Governor, Sir James Longden, he was released at the end of sixteen months, but on what grounds is not clear. Bremner remained in Colombo for several months, and left early in 1882. During his stay he was, for a time at least, entrusted with the management of a small hotel in Chatham Street, the proprietor of which not only never succeeded in getting returns of receipts, but had to meet claims which were represented as having been duly settled by his manager: Bremner again appeared in Colombo on or about the 1st of September last, and lived at the Grand Oriental Hotel up to the 5th of that month, paying, with his usual audaeity, visits "for a drink" to the other hotels. In the meantime it appears that Madras, or rather its vicinity, had been the scene of this gentleman's exploits. He had entered into partnership with a Mr. Mansfield, and the firm formed important relations with houses of good commercial standing in Madras, who entrusted them with extensive orders for produce, remitting them the cash for payment. The remittances were received, but the produce was not brought, though it was represented as being in their godowns ready for shipment; and this procedure was carried on to the extent of nearly a million rupees, when suddenly the bubble burst: their godowns were found to be empty, and the more active partner, Mr. Bremner was not forthcoming when wanted. If the paragraph we have quoted in reference to the arrest of an Indian merchant be correct, then there is no doubt the defaulting debtor is at length brought to bay. We notice this case at length because we consider that the exercise of the Governor's prerogative of pardon as well as the lax application of prison rules, by which a hardened criminal, because he happens to have a white skin, finds hard labor and shot drill, interpreted as the equivalent of office occupation with pen and ink, to be exceedingly ill-judged. Here is an instance of a notorious offender no sooner released from durance vile than he at once sets to work to carry on scandalous operations on a more extended scale than before, and unfortunately with success, so far as defrauding those who had been induced to trust him with their business and their money. He is once more, however, in the hands of the officers of justice, and we sincerely trust that this time they may be no tender-heartedness in dealing with him if, as we anticipate, he is found guilty of the charge urged against him—that hard labour be exacted to the full and no mistaken remission of sentence be allowed. We notice also that the prisoner Fraser who was sentenced not so very long ago at Singapore for extensive fraud has quite recently had the remainder of his sentence remitted!—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE FRENCH AND THE BLACK FLAGS.

THE *China Mail* of the 28th September says:— "We learn from letters received from our Haiphong correspondents that it is rumoured there that some sort of treaty has been made by M. Harmand with the Black Flags and their allies. The foundation of the report would appear to rest upon the facts that M. Harmand has telegraphed to France to the effect that no more troops would be required; that he has recently disbanded the "Yellow Flag" auxiliaries, a most useful body of men; the resignation of General Bouet; and the arrival of a large civilian administrative staff. On the other hand, it seems most improbable that the head of the French Government in Tonquin would stoop to make terms with a body of men who have always been looked upon and treated by the French as outlaws and bandits, with no title to the rights of ordinary belligerents.

The reason assigned by one of our correspondents for the dismissal of Captain George from the French service is, that he is stated to have executed one of his men for mutiny without the consent of M. Harmand, and the disbandment of the corps would follow as a natural consequence, as there is probably not another man in Tonquin capable of organising and controlling the men who constituted the corps of "Yellow Flags."

The French troops which were sent out in pursuit of the Annamites who attacked the treasure train from Haiduong, returned the following day to Haiphong without having effected any good.

Namdinh is still invested by Annamites, who are entrenched a short distance from the citadel and continue to fire into the place during the night.

The heads of the unfortunate Commandant Riviere and 32 other Frenchmen who fell in the affair of May 19, have been found interred near a village between Hanoi and Phou-hai. The Black Flags have withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of Hanoi, but their object in this movement is not known."

THE LOGAN TRIAL AT CANTON.

THE *China Mail* of the 29th September has an account of the trial of Logan at Canton before the Chief Justice Sir R. Rennie. We quote the conclusion, as follows:—

"His lordship, in summing up, said it was his duty, as it was the duty of the Crown Advocate and the Counsel for the prisoner, to strongly impress the jury to banish from their minds everything that had happened there within the last few weeks. In considering the case they had to use their best faculties, and he hoped and believed they would do so. His lordship then made a few remarks on the questions which the jury had to decide, and went on to deal with the evidence. He said there had been ten Chinese witnesses produced before them, and nine Europeans. Their statements he would briefly skim over, as the greater part of them had already been read twice that day, once by the Crown Advocate, and once by the Counsel for defence. His lordship then read over all the Chinese evidence first and that of the Europeans next. At the conclusion, he said he did not think there was very much to explain. There were no difficult questions of law in this matter. There were simply questions of fact to decide. His lordship next directed the jury as to the verdict they would bring in under certain circumstances. He did not think it was necessary for him to deal with the question at any great length. He did not think there was any evidence to show that prisoner was put on his self-defence; and his lordship thought they could not find prisoner was in danger of his life. His lordship also referred to Johnson's evidence, drawing attention to the fact that he had positively sworn Neilsen was in dark clothes.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned and gave an unanimous verdict of manslaughter.

Logan had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed on him, and his lordship, addressing prisoner, said he had been found guilty, after a long and patient trial, of the serious crime of manslaughter. He might congratulate himself that the gentlemen of the jury had not come to the conclusion that he was guilty of the higher crime of murder. As it was, his lordship had to confess, after looking at all the circumstances under which the unfortunate row commenced, that prisoner did not in any way act in self-defence; and he therefore felt he would not be doing his duty if he did not pass a heavy sentence upon prisoner. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be kept at penal servitude for seven years."

A correspondent of the *Hongkong Daily Press* (21st Sept.) writes:—"I was about the streets in Honam yesterday, visiting the scene of the shooting affray and other places, and I certainly observed no hostile appearances among the Chinese, though whether that was due to the Viceroy's proclamation threatening decapitation to any one so much as insulting a foreigner, I am not able to say. They seem unable to comprehend the cause of the delay in the trial. Logan's house is situated in the principal street of Honam, Cross-street, and it was here that the shots were fired. The places where the wounded persons fell are some distance apart, and it is stated that Logan ran first in one direction and fired, and then run back and fired the second shot. The Chinese say that the man Johnson, still in custody in connection with this matter, ought to be released, as he did nothing culpable; in fact he only attempted to stop Logan. I believe his Counsel has been communicated with, with a view to his release. Neilsen, the other man arrested, has been released. With regard to the statement that two persons have succumbed to the wounds inflicted by Logan, I have heard that that is only a manufactured statement by Chinese; the woman gave evidence at the preliminary examination, and the report has it that she is not only alive, but has recovered. The Chinese on the spot where the tragedy occurred say the row commenced by Logan tapping some men on the head as they were sitting in the street. They took offence and mobbed him, and he ran, pursued by them, to his house; but when he got there the Chinese woman he lived with fastened the door against him and refused him admission, and instead handed him out of the window a loaded revolver. Logan had been mobbed before, and had fired blank cartridges from his revolver at the crowd, and they cried out that there was no reason to be afraid of the revolver as there were no bullets in it. This was followed by the firing and wounding of the boy and woman. The Chinese have painted a cross on Logan's house, which we at first thought to be of blood from the colour, but it turned to be of varnish. I understand that Logan bears a very good character, being said to be one of the quietest and steadiest men in the outdoor Customs staff."

FIGHTING IN MADAGASCAR.

A REUNION paper, the *Courrier de St. Pierre*, gives an idea of how the French are enlisting the services of barbarians against the civilized portion of Madagascar. It says that after the departure of the French ships the Hovas endeavoured to reinstal themselves, but they found the Malagasy were not disposed to pay them Customs duties as formerly. The latter, supported by the French, refused point-blank to pay anything, and when the Hovas tried to force them they showed fight. A combat ensued and the Hovas were obliged to withdraw after serious losses. The *Courrier* continues:—"As soon as the news of the conflict was known at Hellville, Commander Seignac sent arms and ammunition to the assistance of the Malagasy in their struggle against their oppressors, and, to encourage them, equipped a little troop of Malagasy volunteers, which he sent to Queen Pinao. This little troop left Nossi-Be on the 9th of July, and, arriving next day at Ampassimene, placed itself at the service of the Queen. On the 11th it left the village under the command of the chief, Tsimbriri, and on the 22nd came upon the Hovas at Angourouni, attacked them, and only withdrew at nightfall, after having killed and wounded a great number of them. The combat was not continued the next day, owing to our Malagasy having exhausted their ammunition, so they withdrsw to Ampassimene." If the different tribes in the island rose in the same way the Hovas might be rooted out.

A Mauritius murchant has sent to Lord Granville an estimate of the damage done to his sugar plantation near Tamatave by the attack of the French on that place. He estimates the damage to this year's and the two succeeding crops at £60,000, and if his mill has been destroyed £40,000 additional. Shippers of goods to Madagascar by the Tamar Castle are also forwarding to the Foreign Office cliams for damages on account of their goods not to be allowed to be landed. Further claims by British subjects at other points, such as at Temoarifo and Majunga, will also be forwarded as soon as their extent can be ascertained.

DR. RICHARDSON ON "FELICITY AS A SANITARY OBJECT."

"FELICITY as a Sanitary Research" was the title of a lecture which Dr. Richardson lately delivered at Glasgow, in connection with the visit of the Sanitary Congress. Having dwelt upon the triumphs of sanitary science, he asked:—"Can we honestly believe that these triumphs of ours, which have so far ended in a certain victory over death, have introduced any fraction of triumph over misery? Have we, by our labours, assisted to make men, women, and children happier as well as longer lived? Can we effect anything to ensure felicity as well as length of days? In other words, is felicity a subject open to sanitary research and, if so, in what direction shall we labour for it? In reply to these questions, the lecturer said he did not think that they had so far done anything to add to human felicity. He trusted that from that Glasgow Congress they might take a new departure by inaugurating a new school of sanitary students and scholars, whose interests it should be to learn the physical and moral art of doing well, so that bodily health should of a truth be mental felicity. He saw no reason why they should not, by patient research, know all that pertained to their own lower natures at least. The weather exerted a peculiar influence for and against the phenomena of felicity. Purity of the atmosphere was an unquestionable aid to felicity. Foods, drinks, and narcotics were also among the agencies which brought or checked human felicity. With regard to wine, like the alkaloid in tea, it relaxes, lets loose the channels of the blood, gladdens like the ascent of the mountain side, gladdens like the gentle atmospheric pressure which forces more blood on to the internal parts. But carried a little beyond the right mark the felicity from wine passed into folly, the folly into feebleness, the feebleness into stupor, and the stupor into a depression, the reaction from which is the bitterest, the most persistent. Tobacco is another substance used to produce abeyance of anxiety. Tobacco is said to soothe irritability without stimulation, but it leaves in many persons long depression, coupled generally with an appetite for a renewed indulgence in it, which becomes intense. The confirmed smoker, who can stand out against indirect effects, whose taste for food and whose digestive endurance are little injured, is kept during the whole time he indulges in a state of suspension. He does not enjoy felicity, but for the time experiences a relief from infelicity. Man might do much to obtain felicity; he could remove the unnatural which he himself makes. We can improve our towns and the sanitary conditions of life; we can avoid giving excessive labour to the young mind, and we can act on the principle that no success, no wealth, no power, gained by torture of effort for it, ever bring felicity."

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from dat of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
1,376 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be ad at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, rich cut Key-patern Glassware, handsome Porcelain-ware, rich Chromos, Hink's Lamps, Books, beautiful Table Ornaments, rich Hall Carpets, new China Matting, serviceable Tonga with a pair of fast-trotting Ponies (13-2), with Curricle, double set of brass-mounted Harness, at No. 1, Wilderness Mount Road, Malabar Hill. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, all the above, being the property of W. W. Loch, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 29th October, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES AND OFFICER'S FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Bombay Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, including packing cases, rope, miscellaneous timber scantlings, &c., also a quantity of serviceable perforated zinc sheets, and 22 officer's field service tents which will be pitched on the day of sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED HOOP IRON.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd November, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. "Aston Hall."
J S—205 bundles hoop iron.
J S—169 „ „ „ damaged by salt water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd November, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

About 250 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 5th November, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Bai Nawazbai, daughter of Cursetjee Bomanjee Punthaky, consisting of blackwood round table, sofa couches, easy arm and without arm chairs, writing table, chiffoniers, sidetable, almyra, chest-of-drawers, sideboard, screens, clock by James McCabe, musical box, Chubb's double door safe, vase lamps, hanging chandeliers, glassware, brass and copper utensils, China silk, China gold bangles, gold and silver snuff-boxes, spectacles, gold and silver coins, pearl earrings, emerald earrings, silver spoons and forks, and sundry jewellry, one sociable by Kesterton, brougham, single harness, &c.

The effects of the late Dewaleebai, widow, consisting of copper and brass utensils, hanging argand lamps, vase lamps, glassware, and sundries.

SALE of Piece-goods at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 6th November, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort—

A quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, prints and dhoties, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On a day to be appointed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by order of Messrs. Geo. Jennings and Co., by Public Auction, at No. 4, Apollo-street, several newly arrived consignments of English and Continental goods, comprising best electro-plated ware, tea and coffee services, cruets, butter pots, spoons and forks, &c., &c., &c., complete table services of plain and richly engraved glassware in new patterns, suspension and table lamps, table cutlery, pen and pocket knives, padlocks, painters' and domestic brushes, trays, fancy candlesticks, bells, field and opera glasses, mirrors, albums, bracelets, pipes, folding bed-steads, butchers' knives, besides a variety of new fancy ornamental articles, crystal chandeliers, glass filters, English saddles and bridles, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 handsome new light landau suitable for a single horse

CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, 29th October, 1883.

NOTICES.

SEWAGE WORKS FOR SIMLA.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of SEWAGE WORKS for Simla. Full particulars can be learned on application to

H. B. GOAD,
Secretary to the Municipality.
Simla, 18th Oct., 1883.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER S.S. "WERNETH HALL."

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO from LIVERPOOL per s. s. "WERNETH HALL," transhipped at Lisbon and brought on to Bombay by the s. s. "ASTON HALL," and consignees whose goods are missing, are hereby requested to send in to the undersigned not later than the 25th November, proximo, the net market values of their goods, together with invoices, account sales, if any, and survey reports, in order to have the net contributing value to General Average determined and the claims for missing goods properly adjusted and certified to by Messrs. LIDBETTER and STEAD, Average Adjusters.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for the Hall Line of steamers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1883.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay
October 13, 1883.

AUCTION SALE OF A VESSEL AT AKYAB.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Austrian ship ERMINIA J., as she now lies on the beach in the Akyab harbour, including her spars, sails, chains, anchors, boats, stores, provisions, &c. For further particulars, apply to MOHR BROTHERS and Co., AKYAB, Agents for owners.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

RATES FOR GRAIN AND SEEDS.

ON and after the first November next the charges for CARRIAGE of GRAIN and SEED to Bombay will be REDUCED as shown below:—

		Per Maund. Rs. a. p.
From Jabalpur and all stations up to Pagdal inclusive	From	0 10 3
	To	0 9 6
From Nagpur and all stations up to Jalamb, including Khamgam	From	0 10 0
	To	0 9 6
From Oomrawuttee	From	0 10 3
	To	0 9 9

The rates from other stations remain the same.

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay Terminus, 25th Oct. 1883.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.,
26, Apollo-street.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Fort Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1883, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.

Should the said resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after article 9 of the following aricle, namely:—

"9A. The Company may from time to time by sub-division divide the Capital or any part thereof into shares of a smaller nominal amount."

By Order of the Directors.

GLADE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, 20th October, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF RATE FOR CARRIAGE OF KEROSINE OIL.

ON and after the 1st November next, the RATES for KEROSINE OIL booked over this Railway and through to foreign lines will be REDUCED as under, viz.:—

At owner's risk from Second to First Class.
At Company's risk from Third to Second Class.

The reduced rates from Bombay (Waree Bunder) to the following junctions with Foreign Lines, are as under:—

	Owner's risk. First Class. Per Maund.	Comp-ny's risk. Second Class. Per Maund.
Wadi (Junction for Nizam's State Railway)	Rs. 0 12 3	Rs. 1 0 11
Wurdah (Junction for Wurdah Coal St. Railway)	Rs. 0 15 1	Rs. 1 5 1
Nagpur (Junction for Nagpur and Chattisgurh St. Railway)	Rs. 1 0 6	Rs. 1 7 2
Khandwa (Junction for Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	Rs. 0 11 7	Rs. 0 15 11
Jabalpur (Junction for East Indian Railway)	Rs. 1 3 4	Rs. 1 11 3
Raichur (Junction for Madras Railway)	Rs. 0 14 3	Rs. 1 0 14

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th October, 1883.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1 Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts unions. B. S. Maden & Co., Bombay General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$5,000,000.	
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES	926,765.62.	
		$5,926,765.62
RESERVE FUND	$2,500,000.	
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES	698,336.43.	
		$3,198,336.43.

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Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

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A. Gultzow, Esq.	F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
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For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. M. GRIGOR,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET AND CO.'S B brand CHAMPAGNE as supplied to the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India.
Reserve Cuvée ....qts. Rs. 54; pints Rs. 29 per doz.
Apply Godown-keeper,
LYON & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 21 0	–
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	„ 33 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole		60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ ..	„ 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshöefer (still)	„ 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0	„ 33
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	–
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 19 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 23 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	...
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Josephshöefer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johannisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	„ 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
ITALIAN WINES. From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	...
Vin Girginlino Secco	„ 16 0	...
Barolo	„ 18 0	...
Nebialo	„ 18 0	...
Monforte Wine	„ 20 0	...
Vin Pinot Bianco	„ 22 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	–
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	–
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	„ 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	„ 19 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ ..	„ 28 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	–
St. Julien	„ 28 0	–
BURGANDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	..
Chambertin	„ 28 0	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	–
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann	„ 30 0	–
Adr. Mespard & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 26 0	–
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old	„ 34 0	–
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	–
Breadalbane Highland Whiskey	„ 22 0	–
Thistle Blend Whiskey *	„ 22 0	–
Do. do. **	„ 25 0	–
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener	„ 6 0	„ ..
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	„ ..	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ..
Romford Bitter Ale	„ 5 0	„ ..
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Flower & Sons' Ale	„ 4 8	„ 3 0
		Per doz. Impl. pints.
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 8
SUNDRIES.		Per doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	...
Do. do. (Superior)	„ 20 0	...
Rest Italian Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0	...
Do. do. small do. Flutes	„ 8 0	...
Do. do. Pints		6 0
	Bottles.	Tins
Condensed Milk per doz.	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs	per lb.	0 10
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	per tin.	2 8
Do. do. (small „)		1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)		1 8
Do. do. do.		0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)		1 6
Do. do. do.		0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)		1 6
Do. do.		0 12
Sellery (Celery)		0 14
Do. do.		0 10
Do. do.		0 9
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)		1 6
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)		1 6
Rehpain (Venison Pate)		1 3

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c., (tinned provisions excepted,) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 25th October, 1883.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORMS YRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10 B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50. SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.

Subscriptions at young ages very small.

Form simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are articularly requested to state date of birth.*

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.
TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
at age 30 Rs. 24- 2-0
at age 40 Rs. 48- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.
Aug. 1883.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per kegs.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the ear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

		Rs. a
Linen damask for table cloth, 66" wide	per yard	1 4
„ „ 58"		1 0
„ „ napkins „	per doz	2 0
American drill suits, good fit	per suit	5 0
Tweed coat and trowsers „	at Rs. 10, 12 and	15 0
Cashmere „	at Rs. 20 and	25 0
Broad cloth dress & evening suits at Rs. 50, 60, 70 and		80 0
Coloured broad cloth for Parsee coats, per coat	Rs. 15 and	20 0
Felt hats, by Ellwood	at Rs. 6 and	7 0
Coloured and white shirts	per doz Rs.	36 0
Gent's boots, hand sewn	per pair Rs. 6 and	10 0
„ shoes	per pair Rs. 5 and	6 0
Ladies' boots, cloth and kid	„ „ „ 5 and	6 0
„ shoes „ and patent leather	„ „ „ 4 and	5 0
„ ostrich feathers, white and black, each	„ 3 and	4 0
„ silk gloves, 4 and 6 bottons	„ „	1 0
Baby's christening cloaks and frocks, different prices		
„ fancy worked muslin frocks, each	Rs. 4 to	5 0
Warm shawls	at Rs. 5 to	10 0

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.
Meadow-street, Fort, 26th October, 1883.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

AN English-built buggy by Kasterton in very good order.

An English-built four-seated Barouche by Edwin Kasterton, in good order, with a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with set of plated mounted Harness, the property of a gentleman who has no further use. Price moderate, to effect a quick sale.

A pair of handsome large-sized bay Arab HORSES, height 14·3, 5 and 6 years old, very good movers, the property of a gentleman.

Information regarding buying and selling horses, carriages, furniture, etc., etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for SALE or HIRE at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.	
Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms	32 by 22
Do. do.	31 by 21
Field Officers	29 by 17
Captains	24 by 14
Rowtee	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses	
SINGLE POLE TENTS.	
Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Rowtee in Circular form	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4
FIELD SERVICE TENTS.	
For General Officers, weighing	200 l
For Commanding Officers	150 l
For Officers	80 l
Sepoys, of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
Government Tent and General Contractor.
ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, No. 10, nea Baboola Tank, Bombay.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
201, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate infinitely better than those imported from Europe.

BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

BAROUCHES, canoe-shaped or angular, for pair of horses. Miniature sizes, Canoe, Bismarck of Sociable; Simpson and Co. build these specially light, within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.

NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies. Specially adapted for hill work.

CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Elcho patterns.

PALANKEEN COACHES, single and double venetianed.

DOG-CARTS, Tandem, Norfolk, Whitechapel Malvern.

DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open sparred or panelled varnished or painted.

BUGGIES, Side Sweep, Cabriolet or Angular.

TRAVELLING VANS, Simpson and Co.'s registered Van with enlarged top, fitted for either horses or bullocks.

BULLOCK COACHES.

DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.

STATE CARRIAGES, Cee and under-spring Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold or silver mountings, carved standards and Hammercloth, at built for His Highness the Nizam, &c. &c.

Drawings and Estimates sent on application.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. As. 6 p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co. Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th Au ust, 1875.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.

LONDON OFFICE: No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

E. T. LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.	J. HUTTON, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
J. GORDON, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. H. V. CARTER.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.

A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.

Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
„ 1882..................£914.65

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19 7
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£4,812,054 14 3

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
8, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund,
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEF ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governmen Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for	10	Incandescent Lamps		Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.		„ 750
Do. fo	6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		„ 1,200
Do.	8 do.	500	do.	„ 1,200
Do.	20 do.	500	do.	„ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co, Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN **1851.**

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY,

LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee :—

- INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
- IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
- TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
- CORRUGATED TILES.
- ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
- GILLEBONI TILES.
- PATENT RIDGE TILES.
- GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
- FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
- GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
- SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suits the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them ; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices :

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year,* so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

THE ONLY PRIVILEGED SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE FRENCH SHOP

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

The only Establishment in the Bombay Presidency where you can procure the latest Novelties of the most leading Houses of London and Paris at European prices.

COME all and see our weekly arrivals of NEW GOODS for all Departments, compare our Prices with any Establishment in Bombay, and judge yourselves.

LIST OF NEW ARRIVALS BY LAST MAIL.

Bridal Veils.
Boys' Pique Hats.
Girls' Washing Bonnets.
Ladies' and Gent.'s Straw Hats.
Cashmere, Satin and Plush Hoods.
White Straw Lawn-tennis Hats.
Ayer's best quality Felt Tennis Balls, at Rs. 7-12 per dozen.
Ladies' and Gent.'s Lawn-tennis Shoes in all sizes,
The only quality standing the heat of this climate.
Babies' and Children's Shoes and Boots in all sizes.
Black Taffeta Gloves.
Black, White and assorted Colored French Kid-Gloves, in all sizes.
Assorted Colored Spun Stockings.
Fast Black Lisle-thread Stockings.
New Gent.'s Linen Collars.
Balbriggan Shirts in all sizes and kinds.
India-gauze Shirts in all qualities and sizes.
Antimacassars of the newest patterns.
Ladies' French real silk Umbrellas, with fancy handles
From Rs. 5-15 and upwards.
Carriage Whips, assorted, from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 6-8 each, quality and durability guaranteed.
Pears's world-reknown Soaps.
Rimmel's London Perfumery.
Roger and Gallets' Paris Exquisite Perfumery.
Real Eau de Cologne from the only Genuine Maker,
Jean Maria Farina,
For which we are the Agents for the Presidency.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY MAIL.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,

73, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
AND
CHURCH-STREET,

CARNAC-ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET

BOMBAY,
EAST-STREET, POONA

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,

DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE")
(Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET.
Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quaree Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

EASYAN PERFECT FITTING

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THORPE AND CO.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or jute, with collars attached. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials.
Shirts, collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

A capital shirt for wearing under uniform or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Best Long-cloth, with best Linen fronts and cuffs. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.

Best Long-cloth, with best Linen fronts, cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen shirts, Rs. 27

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.

Flannel shirt, each Rs. 8-8 ; Silk and Wool shirt, each Rs. 8-8

CRICKETING SHIRTS.

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts Rs. 8-8 each.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

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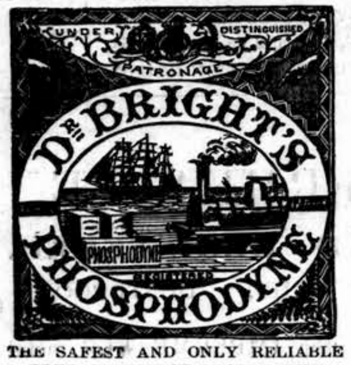

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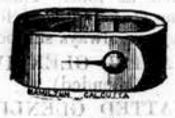

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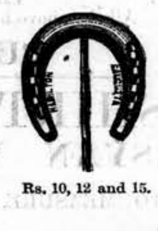

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